HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVIII, No. 46 Copyright 1968 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc. November 16, 1968 35¢

Conservative Battle Is Hardly Over

But Nixon victory provides great opportunity

Not since Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of England during the dark days of World War II has any politician made the dramatic comeback that Richard Nixon has. Losing the presidency by a whisker in 1960, defeated two years later for the California governorship by a second-rate contender, Nixon was consigned by most to political oblivion. Slowly, painfully, patiently, he began his fateful climb back until, this past November 5, he emerged from a torrid contest as President-elect of the most powerful country in the world.

But while Richard Nixon scored a fantastic personal victory in this most incredible of political years, conservatives did not. In a year when the Democrats were locked in a no-win war in Asia, were unable or unwilling to cope with riots and crime at home, and appeared to be hopelessly divided among themselves, Nixon won in a squeaker with 43.6 per cent of the popular vote, no more than a percentage point above Democratic challenger Hubert Humphrey.

Furthermore, the Republicans made a net gain of only four seats in the House—27 shy of the majority they felt assured of getting. And while picking up five seats in the Senate, the Democrats still retained control of the upper chamber 58 to 42.

The conservative superintendent of public schools, Max Rafferty, lost to a left-wing Democrat in the California Senate race, while Rep. Tom Curtis was defeated by a left-wing Democrat in Missouri. Frank Church and George McGovern—both of whose records were liberal and vulnerable—won over good conservatives and will return to the Senate for new six-year terms. What, then, went wrong?

To start with, Nixon's campaign, though efficiently organized and far better than Goldwater's in 1964, was still not all that it could have been.

Nixon got into trouble with his initial post-nomination campaign rally in Chicago. By taking the "high road" and ducking controversial questions, he left the unfortunate impression that he thought he could just coast into the White House without discussing the issues. This belief was reinforced by his refusal to debate Humphrey and his failure to face reporters on national television until the windup of the campaign.

In fact, of course, Nixon eventually did discuss the issues—from a conservative standpoint and in far greater detail than either of his major opponents—but he never seemed to completely shake the charge, caressed and adorned by the liberal media, that he was somehow not addressing himself to the problems of the day. The Nixon campaign has also been faulted—even by his own staffers—for failing to unfold fully the really poor public record compiled by Humphrey.

Nevertheless, these are minor criticisms of a fundamentally well-conducted campaign. Far more detrimental to the Nixon cause were events beyond his control.

The last-minute surge to Humphrey—according to pollsters and political experts alike—was dramatically enhanced by LBJ's monstrous political act of calling off the bombing of North Viet Nam four days before the elections.

The President pretended that he had received, in return for this concession, promises from Hanoi not to shell the cities in South Viet Nam or use the demilitarized zone (DMZ). He also suggested that South Viet Nam was in favor of his action and had agreed to sit at the negotiating table across from the Viet Cong. Yet within days it became clear that none of what he said or implied was true.

In was, in fact, a politically motivated deception which endangered the very existence of the South Vietnamese government. Hanoi continued to use the DMZ and the Viet Cong repeatedly shelled the cities. Our ally, South Viet Nam, refused to negotiate and the talks had to be cancelled.

But the decisive evidence that the maneuver was a total diplomatic disaster did not become fully known until most of the voters had already voted. Thus, many persons went to the polls believing that the Johnson-Humphrey Administration had finally managed to de-escalate the war and take a significant step toward an honorable peace. The result was a terrific setback for the conservative candidates.

Another key to Humphrey's rapid close was the power of organized labor, dealt with at length on page 10. As the AFL-CIO public relations director Al Zack described labor's campaign on behalf of Humphrey and the Democrats: "It was the most all-out effort the labor movement has made. It was more intense than the effort to beat Barry Goldwater. . . . It was American labor's greatest political push."

Finally, there was the Wallace movement, which played havoc with Nixon and the conservatives. If the Wallace vote had gone to Nixon—and Nixon's positions were certainly closer to Wallace's than to Humphrey's—the GOP presidential candidate would have won by a landslide majority that would have greatly enhanced his ability to drive his conservative program through the Congress. He would have piled up a massive electoral vote, taking not only Southern states that went for Wallace, but Michigan, Texas and Pennsylvania—all of which were lost to Humphrey.

Nixon, further, would have been able to carry into office enough conservative Republicans so that the GOP would control the House of Representatives and would have come close to capturing the Senate. Because the Republicans do not control the House, however, many of Nixon's conservative programs are expected to have a more difficult time of passage and many of the investigations planned by House Republicans will not come to fruition.

Yet after all this is said, the Nixon victory still could turn into a major triumph for conservatism.

Even without a Republican Congress, Nixon, by the mere fact that he will be President, can strengthen our foreign policy, rebuild our defenses and take a strong stand against Communist aggression. Since all candidates came out for law and order, he should have no trouble getting the Senate to approve his selections for a tough attorney general and for judges who will be skeptical of using frivolous technicalities to turn criminals loose.

The Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the House should be operating fairly smoothly. And the Southern lawmakers—no matter of which party—should be more conservative than ever, since, except for Texas, either Wallace or Nixon swept the Southern and border states.

Nixon, further, should be anchored to the right himself became he literally owes nothing to the Republican liberals. Rocky, Javits, Rom-

Continued on page 4

NEWSPAPER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

FOUNDED IN 1944

FRANK C. HANIGHEN (1899-1964)
JAMES L. WICK (1897-1964)
MILTON I. WICK, *Publisher Emeritus*

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

•

EDITOR.....Thomas S. Winter
CAPITOL HILL EDITOR..... Allan H. Ryskind
MANAGING EDITOR .....Robert F. Latham
ASSISTANT EDITOR .....Gary W. Russell
EDITORIAL RESEARCHER .....Dawne Cina
EDITORIAL PRODUCTION.....Ricky J. Lloyd

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Terry Catchpole, M. Stanton Evans, Phillip Abbott Luce, Frederic Nelson, the Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J.

•

PUBLISHER .....Robert D. Kephart
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER .....Steven Bailey
PROMOTION CONSULTANT .....Patrick J. Gorman
ART DIRECTOR.....Jack Stricker
SHIPPING MANAGER.....Ray McMurray

★

For Change of Address: Write new address in the Subscription Service Form below at right, clip and mail. Your present mailing label, which is on the reverse side, will enable us promptly to locate your subscription record.

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, $20.00. Any five years $100.00.

1967 in 1 Volume	1963 in 3 Volumes
1966 in 1 Volume	1962 in 2 Volumes
1965 in 1 Volume	1961 in 2 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

★

Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon at right).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in HUMAN EVENTS are:

Holmes Alexander	Howard Kershner	William Rentschler
Allen-Goldsmith Report	James J. Kilpatrick	Victor Riesel
John Chamberlain	Russell Kirk	Donald I. Rogers
Ralph de Toledano	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Morrie Ryskind
Willard Edwards	Thomas A. Lane	Paul Scott
Lawrence Fertig	Victor Lasky	Henry J. Taylor
Paul Harvey	Raymond Moley	Walter Trohan
Henry Hazlitt	Edgar A. Mowrer	Alice Widener
Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Dr. Max Rafferty	

Contents

Saigon Fights for Survival—By Gen. Thomas A. Lane.....5
Should Satellite Television Be Internationally Controlled?—By Paul Scott.....6
Rickover's "Quiet Sub" Aided by Nixon's Barb—From the Allen-Goldsmith Report.....6
Soviet Propaganda and the Death of Hitler—By Michael A. Musmanno.....7
Complete 1968 Election Returns.....8
Labor's Role in the 1968 Elections—By Terry Catchpole.....10
Johnson Must Submit Budget Before Leaving—By Willard Edwards.....11
The Little Man Who Took on Uncle Sam—By Denny Walsh in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.....12
The University—Wayward and Wayless—By Raymond Moley.....14
How Industry Plans More "Cool Summers"—By John Chamberlain.14
Outlook for Rescuing Crew of "Mini-Pueblo" Looks Bleak—By John D. Lofton Jr.....15
Mowrer's Book a "Must"—By Irene Corbally Kuhn.....15

Capital Briefs

● Conservative Sen. **Strom Thurmond** (R.-S.C.) turns out to be the "kingmaker" in this election. Thurmond, it will be recalled, delivered the majority of Southern delegates for Nixon at the GOP convention in Miami when it looked as if Gov. Ronald Reagan were going to lure them away. And it was Thurmond's vigorous campaign that swung at least four—and probably more—Southern states away from Wallace into Nixon's corner on November 5.

● Nixon is also known to be exceptionally grateful to Thurmond. When the **GOP candidate** learned that Thurmond was in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel election night, he immediately summoned the South Carolinian to his room to thank him profusely for his efforts on behalf of the ticket.

● Conservatives can't conceal their joy over the fact that Nixon owes little to many of the glamor-boy, big-state **Republican liberals** who were opposed to his nomination in the first place. The Rocky-Javits-Lindsay trio botched up New York for Nixon; the Scranton-Shafter-Scott claque couldn't bring around Pennsylvania; Sen. Ed Brooke's support made no difference for Nixon in Massachusetts; Gov. George Romney slipped up in Michigan; while Gov. Dan Evans also failed to carry Washington for the GOP contender. While Illinois and New Jersey fell into the Nixon camp, neither Senators Charles Percy (Ill.) nor Clifford Case (N.J.) was considered an asset for the President-elect.

● The advice on both military and foreign policy that Sen. **John Tower** (R.-Tex.) gave Nixon during the campaign so pleased the President-elect that he is seriously thinking of appointing Tower to a high position in either the Defense Department or the State Department.

● Some Nixon advisers hope the GOP President-elect will select Sen. **Henry Jackson** (D.-Wash.) for the position of secretary of defense. Such an appointment, it is pointed out, would enable Nixon to fulfill at least two of his campaign promises: upgrading our military posture and putting a Democrat in the Cabinet.

● Nixon people are also talking about putting Los Angeles Police Chief **Thomas Reddin** into the attorney general post.

● Democratic presidential candidate **Hubert Humphrey** may try a political comeback in 1970 by running for the Senate seat in Minnesota now occupied by Eugene McCarthy. McCarthy, whose failure to warmly endorse HHH hurt Humphrey's election chances, has indicated that he may not run again—at least not as a Democrat—and is thinking of turning his energies toward forming a new party.

● The **pollsters** were obviously correct in noting the last-minute surge for Humphrey, but Lou Harris was way off base in his final pre-election analysis by indicating that Humphrey would run anywhere from 3 to 4 percentage points ahead of Nixon. As in so many of his polls, Harris seems to give a heavier margin to Democratic candidates than turns out to be the case.

● Whether **Wayne Morse** (D.-Ore.) finally wins or loses, the Senate's Labor and Public Welfare Committee will be headed by a liberal Democrat in the next Congress. If Morse wins, he'll be chairman; if he loses, the post will go to Texas' Ralph Yarborough, a vigorous supporter of pro-union legislation.

● Black nationalist **Eldridge Cleaver** received 195,134 votes in his abortive bid for the White House. Another 148,622 votes were racked up by comedian **Dick Gregory** and even **Gene McCarthy** received 3,984 write-ins. Vote counts were not yet available for other fringe candidates, including those of the Communist, Prohibitionist, Socialist Workers and Socialist Labor parties.

● The Democrats will pick up a governorship when Spiro T. Agnew takes his oath as vice president. **Maryland** has no lieutenant governor and the Democrat-controlled legislature is given the task of filling any gubernatorial vacancy. House Speaker Marvin Mandel, Baltimore Democrat, is thought to have the inside track as Agnew's successor.

● Congressional and military leaders, together with other outstanding celebrities and businessmen, recently established the **Viet Nam Gift Pac Program** (c/o United States National Bank, Post Office Box 7, San Diego, Calif. 92112). The program offers a package of 29 personal items from razor blades to medicated powder for $5 (retail value: $8.34), including air mail postage. Donors may furnish the names and addresses of GIs to whom they would like the package sent or may earmark the gift for an unnamed serviceman. The gift pac program originated in California and has the backing of Governor Ronald Reagan, Senators Dirksen and Tower, Congressmen Gerald Ford and Bob Wilson, Pat Boone, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Lucille Ball.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE FORM

11/16/68

- **Address Changes**
  Show old address in coupon No. 1, and your new address in coupon No. 2. Write effective date *in blank area beside coupon.*
- **New or Renewal Subscription**
  Show name and address as it appears on mailing label in coupon #1. Check appropriate boxes *below coupons.*
- **Gift Subscription**
  Show your name and address in coupon #1 and the name and address of your gift recipient in coupon #2. Check appropriate boxes below coupons and indicate how gift announcement card is to be signed.
- **Back Issues**
  Show name and address in coupon #1 and number of copies and issue date in area below coupon.

Copies	Prices
1	$.35 each
2 - 10	.25 each
11 - 50	.20 each
51 - 250	.15 each
251 - 500	.13 each

(Copies of any one issue—not a mixed assortment of several issues—sent to a single address via 3rd or 4th class mail. Payment required with order.)

1. Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

2. Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

MY SUBSCRIPTION
☐ New ☐ Renewal

GIFT SUBSCRIPTION
☐ New ☐ Renewal

(Sign Gift Card)

BACK ISSUE _____ Copies _____ Issue Date

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
☐ 6 months (26 issues) $7.00
☐ 1 year (52 issues) $12.50
☐ 2 years (104 issues) $22.50
☐ 1 year renewal plus 1 year gift $22.50

PAYMENT
☐ Enclosed ☐ Bill me

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Will Nixon Speak On Viet Nam?

Far Eastern experts in the Nation's Capital feel that President-elect Richard Nixon should now speak out firmly against the pause in the bombing of North Viet Nam. Initiated by President Johnson in a cynical maneuver to influence the public to vote for Hubert Humphrey, the pause has already backfired and is continuing to endanger American military lives.

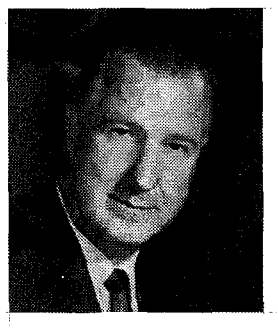
Military officials in Saigon say the flow of North Vietnamese supplies down the Ho Chi Minh trail into South Viet Nam has more than doubled and may have tripled since Johnson put an end to the northern bombing. They say that enemy truck convoys, taking full advantage of the November 1 bombing halt, are streaming into Laos.

Moreover, while LBJ suggested he had an "understanding" that the enemy would stop shelling the cities, the enemy has repeatedly been firing rockets at both provincial and district capitals since the pause. As new shellings were reported in a town and a village near Saigon last week, the U.S. headquarters charged the enemy with "indiscriminate" mortar and rocket attacks on civilians.

It is increasingly clear that the bomb pause was nothing more than a political move for the consumption of U.S. voters. In the face of this diplomatic disaster, say the experts, Richard Nixon, in his new position as President-elect, should now strengthen the hand of the Saigon government by taking issue with the bombing halt. After promising to end the war in Viet Nam with honor, they say, he cannot now idly sit by and watch the Johnson Administration sell out the South Vietnamese.

Agnew Proves a Big Plus Factor

Despite the heavy criticism that was hurled at him, Richard Nixon's vice presidential running mate, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, turned out to be far more of a plus than a liability during the campaign. Because Nixon chose Agnew, an outspoken champion of law and order, rather than a fuzzy-minded GOP liberal, Nixon was able to pick off Southern and border states that were heading toward Wallace.



AGNEW

Even liberal pollster Lou Harris acknowledged this fact last week before the National Press Club in Washington. In his address to reporters, Harris credited Nixon's "gamble" of putting Agnew on the ticket with delivering 75 crucial Southern electoral votes to Nixon and destroying the Democratic party's Southern base.

"Don't sell Gov. Agnew short," Harris said in reply to a question. While Agnew didn't rate particularly high in the North, said Harris, "he contributed to the critical 75 electoral votes in the South and border states." Harris contended that Edmund Muskie, Humphrey's vice presidential candidate, was not popular in those areas while Agnew was. The constant attack on Agnew that he was a "sop to the South" hurt the Democrats, Harris confessed.

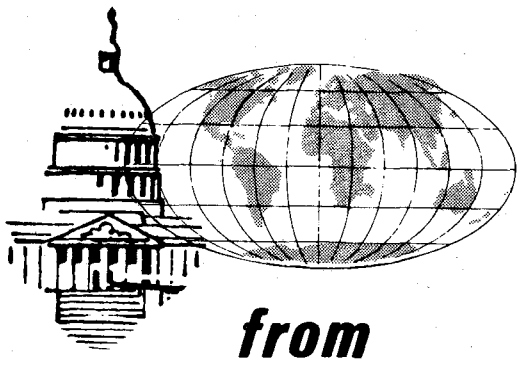
New Senate Makeup

The Senate's conservative bloc was increased measurably in last week's elections, most notably by the addition of Barry Goldwater as a return-engagement senator from Arizona. The 1964 GOP presidential nominee defeated Democrat Roy Elson in a race to fill the seat of retiring Democrat Sen. Carl Hayden.

Among the other Republican conservatives who replaced incumbent liberal Democrats in the Senate were Florida's Ed Gurney, who defeated former Gov. Leroy Collins for the seat being vacated by Democrat George Smathers and Henry Bellmon, the former Oklahoma governor who defeated incumbent Sen. Mike Monroney. Also elected was moderate William Saxbe, the Ohio attorney general who beat out John Gilligan for the seat of Sen. Frank Lausche, whom Gilligan had defeated in a primary. And in Oregon Robert Packwood, a moderate, defeated incumbent liberal Sen. Wayne Morse.

Other newly elected Senate members are expected to be at least a shade more conservative than the incumbents they replace. These include Alabama Democrat James B. Allen (replacing retiring Sen. Lister Hill), Pennsylvania Republican Richard Schweiker (defeating Sen. Joe Clark), Kentucky Republican Marlow Cook (replacing GOP Sen. Thruston Morton, who retired), Maryland Republican Charles Mathias (defeating Democratic Sen. Daniel Brewster), and the Goldwaterish Kansas Republican Robert Dole (replacing retiring GOP Sen. Frank Carlson).

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from

Inside Washington

Democrats now hold a substantial 58-to-42 majority in the Senate, but Republicans stand an excellent chance of taking control in 1970. Two years hence there will be only six Republican incumbents up for re-election—all but one of them solidly entrenched—while some 27 Democrats must do battle to retain their seats; many of the Democrats are from Western, nominally Republican states and are extremely vulnerable.

GOP Gains in California

Ronald Reagan was the big winner and Jesse "Big Daddy" Unruh—Reagan's most likely opponent two years hence—the big loser in the California balloting last week.

REAGAN

Led by Reagan, Republicans captured control of the California Assembly for the first time in 10 years, deposing Unruh as assembly speaker.

Unruh has been speaker of the assembly since 1961, longer than anyone else, and has been the titular head of the California Democratic party since Reagan's gubernatorial election two years ago. The cigar-chomping Unruh, who spearheaded the legislative drive, had all but announced for the governorship. As Tom Goff noted in the Los Angeles *Times*:

"Reagan and Unruh each made the other the principal target of their campaigning on behalf of legislative candidates. The governor made constant reference to the 'Big Daddy' reputation Unruh earned in his early days as speaker. Unruh charged repeatedly that Reagan wanted a Republican majority in the legislature so he could dominate it and have 'one-man rule.' "

When the campaign was over Reagan and the Republicans had picked up three seats to transform a 42-to-38 deficit into a 41-to-39 majority in the lower house.

The balance of power stayed the same in the State Senate, with both parties having 20 members. But the GOP controls the Senate because Lt. Gov. Robert Finch casts tie-breaking votes.

Under Reagan's leadership, the Republicans also carried the state for Nixon. The only sour note for California Republicans was the 350,000-vote victory that Democrat Alan Cranston scored over Republican Max Rafferty for the U.S. Senate seat.

But the blame here lies partially with Rafferty, who didn't wage a particularly good campaign, and not with Reagan, who actually enabled Rafferty to close the gap in the closing days of the race. The Rafferty loss can also be blamed on Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R.-Calif.), whose refusal to support Rafferty probably cost the conservative school superintendent the election. It is interesting to note that one of the first persons Cranston thanked for his victory was Kuchel.

N.Y. Conservative Strength

Despite the lame explanations and excuses of Sen. Jacob Javits and other New York liberal Republicans, the state's powerful Conservative third party made an overwhelmingly impressive across-the-board showing in last week's elections. Not only did its senatorial candidate receive more votes than any previous "minor party" candidate, but the Conservatives also made the difference in the GOP recapture of the state assembly.

Conservative candidate for the Senate James L. Buckley received a whopping 1,109,257 votes, or 17 per cent, while Democrat Paul O'Dwyer received 2,138,700 votes for a 33 per cent score, and Javits won re-election with 3,318,080 votes, 50.3 per cent. Javits immediately downgraded the Conservative showing, saying the party would have no influence on the state's Republicans because it also took votes from the Democrats; the Conservatives, said Javits, "failed again. Rather than be impressed by their vote, I think it can be said that the voters repudiated them."

Conservative officials have disputed Javits' every point, noting that it is impossible to tell whether Buckley's vote came from Republicans or Democrats. They note that in Javits' last previous election in 1962, he received 57 per cent of the vote; this time, running against a far-left, one-issue (anti-Viet Nam) Democratic candidate, the Javits vote fell by 7 percentage points.

Looking to the future and the political prospects of New York City's liberal GOP mayor and Javits crony, John Lindsay, Conservative party vice chairman Kieran O'Doherty says the Buckley vote "obliterates any chance of Lindsay

Election Tally

President-elect Nixon carried the following 32 states with 302 electoral votes (the electoral vote for each state is in parentheses): Alaska (3), Arizona (5), California (40), Colorado (6), Delaware (3), Florida (14), Idaho (4), Illinois (26), Indiana (13), Iowa (9), Kansas (7), Kentucky (9), Missouri (12), Montana (4), Nebraska (5), Nevada (3), New Hampshire (4), New Jersey (17), New Mexico (4), North Carolina (13), North Dakota (4), Ohio (26), Oklahoma (8), Oregon (6), South Carolina (8), South Dakota (4), Tennessee (11), Utah (4), Vermont (3), Virginia (12), Wisconsin (12) and Wyoming (3).

Vice President Humphrey garnered 13 states and the District of Columbia with 191 electoral votes as follows: Connecticut (8), District of Columbia (3), Hawaii (4), Maine (4), Maryland (10), Massachusetts (14), Michigan (21), Minnesota (10), New York (43), Pennsylvania (29), Rhode Island (4), Texas (25), Washington (9), and West Virginia (7).

Third-party candidate George Wallace managed to pull in only five states, all in the Deep South: Alabama (10), Arkansas (6), Georgia (12), Louisiana (10) and Mississippi (7).

At press time, the national popular vote, with 96 per cent of the nation's precincts reporting, was:

Nixon	30,446,028	(43.6%)
Humphrey	30,175,835	(43.2%)
Wallace	9,186,703	(13.2%)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

running for statewide office and winning." O'Doherty also says the strong Conservative showing in New York City makes it a major factor in next year's mayoralty elections.

Javits and Lindsay, together with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, had successfully prevented Richard Nixon's name from appearing on the presidential ballot line of the Conservative party, largely for fear the renegade ticket would draw a sizable vote. Now that Nixon failed to carry the state, Conservative spokesmen contend it was because of his failure to appear on their ballot line.

"Nixon lost New York by 376,000 votes," O'Doherty argues, "while Jim Buckley was getting *over a million votes as a Conservative senatorial candidate*; it seems obvious that Nixon would have picked up his losing margin if he had been on our ballot, too, but Javits and Rockefeller wouldn't let him."

(This was not the end of Javits' anti-Nixon efforts, as the Conservative leaders are only too ready to point out. Continually in his campaign Javits degraded Nixon's stand on law and order and poked fun at his running mate, Spiro Agnew; also, Javits promised the voters that he would probably vote against a Nixon Administration 60 per cent of the time in the Senate.)

Perhaps the most impressive—and practically important—showing by the Conservative party came in races for the state assembly, which the Republicans took control of for the first time since 1964. The GOP assembly margin is now 77 to 73, a slim four-man majority. Five Republican assembly candidates running with Conservative endorsement unseated Democratic incumbents in races where the vote on the Conservative line represented the winning margin. Moreover, two newly elected assembly members are enrolled Conservatives who ran with GOP endorsement—the first time in state history third-party members have sat in the state legislature.

If the state-level, liberal Republican leaders are not yet ready to recognize the existence of the Conservative party, local GOP officials are more than willing to seek its support. In Long Island's Suffolk County, where the Conservatives helped unseat a Democratic assemblyman and prevented a liberal Republican congressional victory, party leader Edwin Schwenk now says the third party "will be a factor when we put up candidates; there is true Conservative strength here."

Sooner or later, Messrs. Javits, Lindsay and Rockefeller will realize this fact.

'Eagle Eye' a Big Success

Eight years after thousands of "lost" ballots mysteriously turned up to deny Richard Nixon Illinois' crucial electoral votes, the GOP standard bearer carried the state in a squeaker. And much of the credit must go to the superbly trained members of Operation Eagle Eye, the volunteer group that combated vote fraud in many of Chicago's most notorious precincts.

DALEY

Not that the minions of Boss Daley didn't try their usual shenanigans. In one case a man posing as a minister attempted to give precinct election judges the names of voters he said were staying at his mission. But when suspicious GOP poll watchers called the mission to check, the "minister" fled through a rear door.

For weeks prior to the balloting, Eagle Eye workers, led by President Charles Barr and Director and General Counsel Franklin J. Lunding Jr., had combed the voting lists for "ghost voters," discovering thousands of loyal Democrats registered from vacant lots, abandoned tenements and warehouses. GOP workers were on hand at the polling places to challenge "Skid Row" bums who are paid to vote under fictitious names for Democratic candidates.

In one typical "Skid Row" precinct there were only 164 voters, compared with 422 eight years ago. In 1960 the precinct gave Kennedy a 317-vote edge. The Democratic margin this year was cut to 133.

While the pollwatchers and attorneys of Operation Eagle Eye cut down on the Democratic vote fraud, they could not eliminate it altogether. As the Chicago *Daily News* reported:

"Precinct workers dragged derelicts who had lost control of their physical processes to the polling booth, propped them up and then pulled the levers on the voting machines for them."

And the Washington *Evening Star*'s Robert Walters revealed that three GOP workers said their auto windows were smashed or their tires slashed. Four others said that when they complained about irregularities in the Daley-controlled 31st ward, they were threatened with arrest by the Democratic boss of the ward, the city council's majority leader and the latter's police chauffeur.

In another precinct there were reports that the election judges, in order to intimidate both the pollwatchers and the voters, had a revolver prominently displayed on a table behind them.

Although he does not wish to reveal the details of the charges for fear of jeopardizing his cases, General Counsel Lunding says that "there is sufficient evidence for prosecutions," and that some major figures in Chicago politics may well be involved. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has already been in touch with him and he feels the fact that Illinois will soon have a Nixon-appointed Republican U.S. attorney will aid Operation Eagle Eye enormously. "Somebody is going to Leavenworth," says Lunding.

Five New GOP Governors

Republicans picked up five governorships in the Tuesday balloting and now control 31 of the nation's 50 statehouses.

Never before has the GOP claimed as many governors and not in recent memory has the party boasted chief executives in the nation's six largest states—California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Republicans elected seven new governors last week, losing two, for a net gain of five. The losers were liberal John Chafee of Rhode Island and conservative Tim Babcock of Montana. Both lost, however, because of their identification with higher taxes.

Chafee had told voters that taxes would have to be raised and Babcock had pushed a 3 per cent sales tax. Their Democratic opponents capitalized on these tax issues.

In Illinois, Republican Richard Ogilvie ousted incumbent Democrat Sam Shapiro after promising not to raise taxes. Ogilvie, president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, has vowed to use the statehouse as a base for fighting the Daley machine.

In Indiana, conservative GOP Secretary of State Edgar D. Whitcomb defeated Democratic Lt. Robert L. Rock after a hard-hitting campaign in which economy in government was a major issue. In West Virginia, a Democratic bastion for years, GOP Congressman Arch Moore won the governorship after capitalizing on opposition scandals.

Republicans also recaptured statehouses in Delaware (Russell W. Peterson), Iowa (Robert D. Ray), New Hampshire (Walter R. Peterson) and Vermont (Deane C. Davis). In each campaign, the GOP nominee campaigned as a fiscal conservative.

Republicans narrowly lost the governorship in North Carolina, where Democrat Robert W. Scott, the state's lieutenant governor, defeated GOP Congressman James Gardner by 50,000 votes. *Newsweek* reported that "Gardner's biggest mistake was his pointed snubbing of Richard Nixon in favor of George Wallace—a move that prompted many traditional GOP voters in the state's Piedmont region to cross party lines and vote Democratic in the gubernatorial race."

• The same economy spirit that caused the defeat of many gubernatorial candidates across the country also was behind the sharp increase in the number of municipal and state bond issues rejected by the voters. According to the New York *Times*, "Roughly 55 per cent of the major proposed bond issues [which totaled some $9 billion] were turned down, well above the 25 per cent defeated in 1964, the preceding presidential election year."

Monroney's Goodies Not Enough

Oklahoma voters overwhelmingly rejected a blatant attempt by a veteran Democratic senator to "buy" reelection with U.S. tax dollars.

MONRONEY

During the closing days of Congress, Sen. Mike Monroney (D.-Okla), chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, guided through the Senate two little-noticed bills calculated to give pay increases to giant federal installations in his home state.

One bill providing for full penalty pay to Federal Aviation Administration comptrollers was designed to aid employes at the Federal Aviation Center, near Oklahoma City. The other assured higher pay rates for specialized employes at the huge Tinker Air Force Base.

The latter bill became law over the strenuous objections of federal officials, who privately say President Johnson signed the measure only to give a political boost to his old friend and former Senate colleague. The act "could cost the government several hundred million dollars annually," according to Jerry Kluttz, a Washington *Post* federal affairs columnist.

Monroney strategists viewed the unwarranted federal pay increase as a key weapon in the Senate veteran's race against conservative Henry Bellmon, a former Oklahoma governor. And they expected to carry Oklahoma County, where the two installations are located, by at least 20,000 votes.

The votes of the federal employes were not for sale. Not only did Monroney lose the county by 18,000 votes, but he ran well behind in precincts close to both installations where the employes and their families had firm control. Without this expected boost in Oklahoma County, Monroney lost handily to Bellmon.

Continued from page 1

Conservative Battle

ney, Brooke, Dan Evans and Hugh Scott all *failed to carry their state for Nixon.*

On the other hand, Nixon does owe a major part of his victory to such conservatives as Senators Strom Thurmond and John Tower who helped him enormously south of the Mason-Dixon line. He also owes a debt to Gov. Ronald Reagan, who was instrumental in delivering California's 40 electoral votes into the Nixon camp.

We cannot stress too strongly that this is no time for conservatives to relax or become complacent.

The task of repairing the harm done by the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations is Herculean. The liberal Democrats and the liberal news media will be fighting reform every inch of the way. (Already, ignoring the nine-million Wallace votes, they have been trumpeting the line that Nixon will have to move left.) And there is no assurance that Nixon—a highly pragmatic politician—or Congress will take the energetic legislative action that is necessary.

Thus, our readers and conservatives everywhere must unite in an effort to get the new Administration—which, we believe, will be far more receptive to reasonable conservative requests—to remedy the ills that beset us. Conservatives must continue to make their demands heard and, as in the past, *Human Events* will continue to inform its readers about important actions that can be taken.

Now is the time for us to increase our vigilance and make sure that campaign promises do not evaporate into campaign oratory.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An interesting note on Viet Nam: U.S. casualties rose sharply in the first week after LBJ's much-heralded bombing pause.

Saigon Fights for Survival

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

President Johnson has betrayed South Viet Nam. In proposing the participation of the National Liberation Front as a separate force at the peace conference, he has surrendered a vital point on which the allies had been united for five years.

The President tried to soften the impact of his decision. He said: "We are informed by the representatives of the Hanoi government that the representatives of the National Liberation Front will also be present. I emphasize that their attendance in no way involves recognition of the National Liberation Front in any form. Yet it conforms to the statements that we have made many times over the years that the NLF would have no difficulty in making its views known."

It is deceptive to suggest that the NLF just happened to be invited to the conference. The question of attendance is a serious matter of protocol, as we learned in urging the participation of South Viet Nam. Hanoi could invite the NLF only with our concurrence.

Everyone knows that the NLF is an arm of Ho Chi Minh's forces. Ho himself has minced no words in proclaiming his determination to unite all of Viet Nam under his rule, by force. He uses the fiction of NLF independence only to undermine the government of South Viet Nam.

The United States had heretofore rejected that fiction. It had insisted that the NLF is a part of the Hanoi regime and cannot be treated separately. When we admit the NLF as a separate force at the conference table, we extend de facto recognition, whatever our protests to the contrary. If the NLF is a separate force, some provision for it within South Viet Nam must be made in the peace settlement. Hanoi will insist that the NLF be accorded participation in a coalition government or be given control of the northern provinces of the country.

President Johnson, in his zeal to influence the election, has "let the fox into the chicken coop." He has not agreed to a coalition government, but he has weakened his resistance to it. He has moved away from the "peace with honor" about which he spoke so often.

Saigon's rejection of this U.S. proposal is required by every consideration of principle and prudence. The Thieu government has come a long way in restoring the strength and unity which had been shattered by the overthrow of President Diem in 1963. It cannot now recognize the Viet Cong. Credible reports indicate that Saigon's objections were brusquely overruled by President Johnson's arrogant representatives.

This decision must be seen in the perspective of the Johnson Viet Nam policy. When he succeeded to the presidential office in 1963, Lyndon Johnson inherited a Kennedy plan to neutralize South Viet Nam by bringing the NLF into the Saigon government. He accepted that plan, but it was upset in January 1964 by a coup which overthrew the Minh junta.

The new ruling committee of South Viet Nam generals rejected neutralization. They insisted on fighting the enemy and preserving the integrity of their country. They knew that a coalition government would be the prelude to a complete takeover by Ho Chi Minh.

Lyndon Johnson retained the Kennedy Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officers who had planned a coalition government for South Viet Nam. They are still his chief advisers. They have never entertained any other solution to the war in Viet Nam. Averell Harriman, who now represents President Johnson in Paris, was a chief architect of the overthrow of President Diem and the neutralization of South Viet Nam. He has never abandoned his objective.

Thus the Johnson decision to bring the NLF to the conference table is a step in the plan to betray South Viet Nam with a coalition government. The President has never freed himself from the mental straitjacket in which the Kennedy advisers held him fast. He has been restrained only by the refusal of the American people to accept such betrayal of an ally. Under election pressure, he took the risk. Now the American people must repudiate this betrayal of an ally.

Authors!

Your book can be published, promoted, distributed by successful, reliable company. Fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly, religious and even controversial manuscripts welcomed. For Free Booklet write Vantage Press, Dept. P.N., 120 W. 31 St., New York 1.

HELP LIGHT THE RIGHT WAY THIS CHRISTMAS...
HUMAN EVENTS
Conservative Battle Is Hardly Over
But Nixon victory provides great opportunity

Give 25th Anniversary Gifts of HUMAN EVENTS to:

- your parents • relatives and friends • business associates
- clergymen • veterans hospitals • community leaders • librarians
- students and teachers

They will appreciate your thoughtfulness every week next year, when HUMAN EVENTS illuminates the **facts** about all the significant news and personalities of the new administration. And your Christmas gifts will help to keep HUMAN EVENTS on the offensive in the coming months, when the conservative position must be promoted with maximum vigor.

SEND IN YOUR CHRISTMAS ORDER TODAY!

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS RATES:

1-9 Subscriptions: First one $12.50* Each additional $11.25

10-49 Subscriptions: Each subscription $11.00

50-99 Subscriptions: Each subscription $10.75

Over 100 Subscriptions: $10.50 each

*(First subscription may be your own renewal.)

FREE BOUND VOLUME
(Retail Value: $20.00)

When your order totals 6 subscriptions or more (your renewal may count as one), we'll send you a FREE, postpaid copy of the 1968 Bound Volume of HUMAN EVENTS as soon as it becomes available in January. This handsomely bound volume will make an invaluable addition to your reference library.

HUMAN EVENTS 422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

CHRISTMAS ORDER FORM

(Please check appropriate boxes) 11/16/68

Gentlemen:

☐ Please RENEW my present subscription for 1 year from its expiration date, at $12.50.

☐ My order totals at least 6 subscriptions. Send me the 1968 Bound Volume of HUMAN EVENTS **free** and **postpaid** as my Christmas Bonus.

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later

MY NAME _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

MY CHRISTMAS GIFT RECIPIENTS:
(Please Print)

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____ Card to read " _____ "

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____ Card to read " _____ "

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____ Card to read " _____ "

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____ Card to read " _____ "

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____ Card to read " _____ "

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____ Card to read " _____ "

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Defense Secretary Clark Clifford (left) and Adm. Hyman Rickover do not see eye to eye on the crucial matter of submarine development.

Rickover's 'Quiet Sub' Aided by Nixon's Barb

From the Allen-Goldsmith Report

With an unwitting assist from Richard M. Nixon, Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover has apparently won round two in the continuing Pentagon battle over whether to build a new generation of nuclear submarines.

The Defense Department "hold" on Rickover's development of a super-quiet submarine has now been withdrawn. The freeze order was vacated under circumstances which have prompted some Pentagon wits to call the quiet submarine "the Nixon sub."

A quiet attack submarine, employing an electric drive and incorporating a variety of new undersea devices, has long been a central feature of Rickover's program for modernizing the U.S. fleet of nuclear submarines. Congress voted $125 million for the vessel more than a year ago.

In May, however, with about $50 million of the money obligated, the department imposed its hold. The word then was that Pentagon experts, under heavy economy pressures, were restudying the need for a super-quiet submarine.

In July, when he gave the go-ahead for work on a new, high-speed submarine, Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford said a decision would be made soon on whether to cancel the quiet submarine project.

On October 24 Nixon charged that the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations had fostered "a gravely serious security gap" with their defense policies. The charge, reminiscent of John F. Kennedy's 1960 missile-gap allegations, was made in a radio campaign speech.

Nixon specifically listed nuclear submarines, with ballistic missile forces and other weapon programs, as national security areas in which the United States had been losing ground to improving Communist forces.

The next morning Clifford rejected the Nixon charges at a news conference which ranged over a broad field of defense policy. In the course of the news conference Clifford announced that the United States would go ahead with construction of a super-quiet submarine.

While Nixon's campaign barbs may have played a role in the timing of that announcement, the decision to build the quiet sub was based on other factors of more lasting significance in the Pentagon. Involved was a potent blend of intelligence information and congressional pressure.

From intelligence sources, Navy undersea experts had become convinced that the Russians have made important strides toward quietness in their all-out nuclear submarine program. Progress made by the Russians would, in effect, more than halve the distance at which their quiet subs could operate undetected by U.S. listening devices.

That information prompted a number of congressional committees to get into the act on behalf of the U.S. quiet submarine. Both the Senate and House Armed Services committees, both appropriations committees, and the joint Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee expressed support for the project.

Clifford's announcement thus followed the pattern set by his July approval of the high-speed submarine—after intelligence on Russian performance was twice revised upward and after congressional military experts began to express their concern about Soviet achievements.

Some of Rickover's partisans, in Congress and the Pentagon, are still watching carefully to see whether Defense Department research and development experts let Rickover go ahead with his own program for building a high-speed submarine with components already at hand. The admiral plans, in effect, to put a more powerful nuclear power plant, already developed, into an already developed submarine hull.

Dr. John S. Foster, director of defense research and engineering, has favored a fast submarine which would incorporate new equipment and new concepts. Rickover wants to move into new designs too, but in a separate project for an advanced design "dreamboat" for the mid- and late 1970s.

Such a design might incorporate some of the features of the super-quiet submarine along with new high-speed features and, perhaps, an improved potential for deep submerging. Experts do not believe, however, that it will soon be possible to combine the power requirements for high-speed operation in a nuclear submarine that will also operate quietly at the higher speeds.

Some eyebrows were raised early in August when the Pentagon announced that a nuclear submarine, the *Triton*, would be moth-balled along with a couple of non-nuclear surface vessels, in a move designed to save more than $100 million. Fleet plans call for the use of 36 non-nuclear submarines, some of them more than 20 years old, into the mid-1970s.

Navy officials contend, however, that the *Triton*—a one-of-a-kind submarine with two nuclear reactors—has been expensive to operate and would require an expensive overhaul if it was to continue in active service. Built in 1956, the *Triton* is the first nuclear-powered ship, surface or submarine, to be sent to the moth-ball fleet.

(Copyright 1968, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

U.N. Debate Coming

Should Satellite Television Be Internationally Controlled?

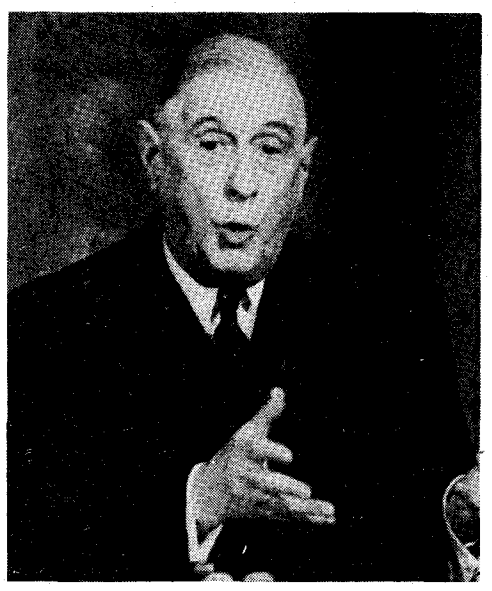
By PAUL SCOTT

A major debate is shaping up in the United Nations over whether television broadcasting directly from satellites to home receivers should be internationally controlled.

Several nations, including the U.S., are privately pressing for the U.N. General Assembly to air the problem thoroughly to determine the worldwide economic and political impact of these broadcasts.

A full-scale inquiry by a group of international experts has been recommended by the United Nations Committee on Outer Space, of which the U.S. is a member. In their little-noticed report to the General Assembly, the committee expressed fear of its misuse as a powerful economic and political weapon unless regulated by the international body.

According to the committee's recommendation, the need for the U.N. inquiry



French President Charles de Gaulle opposes the international TV scheme because he fears worldwide U.S. advertising might damage the French economy.

has taken on new urgency because of recent breakthroughs in the developments of communication satellites.

Russia and the U.S. aerospace engineers working separately to develop direct broadcast systems first have recently indicated that such systems will be feasible from both the technical and cost standpoints in anywhere from two to five years.

The existing satellite system, managed by the Communications Satellite Corp. on behalf of a 62-nation international consortium, relays television signals from one country to large, expensive earth stations owned by other countries.

The earth stations then redistribute TV programs to local broadcasting stations. In most nations if that country's government does not want to carry a broadcast, it cuts it off at the earth station.

U.S. communication-space experts warn that direct broadcasts from satellites will permit one nation to send its programs over the head of other governments directly to the people.

For example, if the U.S. had a direct satellite broadcasting system operating, the President could address the people of the Soviet Union on foreign policy questions whether the Kremlin approved or not.

On the other hand, if the Russians develop the system first, the Kremlin could use it to beam their propaganda broadcasts directly into American homes.

This use of international direct broadcast television for political and Cold War purposes is one of the reasons why the State Department is pushing for the U.N. debate.

U.N. sources say that France's President Charles deGaulle, who has been working closely with the Russians in the development of communication satellites, favors outlawing the direct broadcasts.

His opposition, they report, is more economic than political. DeGaulle is concerned that American advertising, for example, could cut into the market for home-produced goods crucial to the French economy, such as wine, cheese and automobiles.

Direct broadcasting under strict international control is favored by Secretary-General U Thant and his chief U.N. communication advisers.

These U.N. experts believe it would be of particular value in countries where there was a large population dispersed over a wide area in small villages, as in most countries of Asia and Africa.

One program being considered by these experts calls for the development of a system under the U.N. whereby a satellite would broadcast educational programs directly to "community" television sets that would serve groups in villages, much as a set in a bar served its customers in the early days of U.S. television.

Scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plan soon to let the first contracts to build two application technology satellites to be used in experiments involving direct TV broadcasting.

The NASA scientists claim that if the new Administration fully supports the projects and Congress provides sufficient funds that the U.S. could easily develop the system first. Their estimate is that a system of direct TV broadcasting from satellites into one's home could be operational by 1970.

□□□

ON SECOND THOUGHT—"Former U.S. diplomat George F. Kennan has suggested that America ought to put 100,000 troops into Europe and withdraw them when the last Russian leaves Czechoslovakia. This is an interesting switch. Only last year Mr. Kennan was informing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Cold War was more or less over, and that 'the unity of the Communist bloc is a matter of the past; and it will not be restored. This Humpty Dumpty will not and cannot be reassembled.' Kennan urged America not to provoke the Soviet Union, and to scale down operations in Viet Nam, and . . . but that was last year. This year, Kennan is for beefing up NATO forces and telling it like it is to the Russians. Welcome aboard, professor."
—From the Birmingham *News*

□□□

ADVICE AND DISSENT—"The *New Republic*, a liberal journal of opinion, recently ran an essay that criticized the Marine Corps' performance in Viet Nam as 'dull, clumsy and unimaginative.' For the *New Republic* to advise the Marine Corps on how to conduct jungle warfare strikes us as roughly equivalent to the *Women's Wear Daily* telling Bob Lilly how to play defensive tackle."—From the Dallas *Morning News*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Soviet Propaganda and the Death of Hitler

By MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO

The Soviet propaganda winds never cease blowing and it is a careless person indeed who will step on a Communist cabbage leaf without first investigating to determine if it hides a banana peel. Practically the entire world has now looked under the cabbage leaf of Russia's explanation for invading Czechoslovakia and has found the falsehood that Russia was invited by Czechs, whose identity the Soviets have never revealed.

Russia's outlawry has been condemned in all parts of the globe, but it is not generally known that, in preparing its punitive action against Czechoslovakia, Russia decided to propagandize the world, and especially its satellites, by releasing a book, *The Death of Adolf Hitler*, on an obviously wholly unrelated subject.

Hitler has been dead 23 years and the manner of his demise is hardly exciting news any more. Yet the book was released under such Red propagandistic fireworks that the New York *Times* gave it first-page billing with reproduction of Russian photographs of the (assumed) charred body of the *Fuehrer*, a picture of the X-rays of his teeth, and an extensive text.

The book was released less than three weeks before the Soviet tanks crunched across the Czech border. Within the cabbage leaves of the volume, one finds, artfully inserted, the propaganda that Czechoslovakia, through her industrialists, as far back as 1945, had been conspiring with American industrialists to oppose Bolshevist "liberation."

The book states that an anti-Soviet plot had matured among the Allies, and that Roosevelt and Churchill had high hopes that they could turn their armies "against the Soviet Army five minutes before the victorious end." This, in spite of the historical record that Roosevelt and Churchill had publicly declared that they would never negotiate with Germany without Russia's participation.

The book, under the guise of revealing for the first time authoritative facts on the death of Hitler, is a vehicle to "show" that Russia alone defeated the Nazis in what the author calls the "Great Patriotic War," never once indicating, of course, that the Great Patriotic War would never have started had it not been for the criminal alliance between Stalin and Hitler to rape Poland.

The Soviets tried to gloss over Hitler's suicide by hinting that the Fuehrer was alive after all (for post-war diplomatic purposes).

So intent was the author, Lev Bezymensky, in proclaiming Russia's superiority and single-handed victory over Hitler's might, that his propaganda machine macerated the cabbage leaves of deception to the point that one sees easily that the book, so far as the subject of the title is concerned, is saturated with distortions, errors and fallacies. For instance, the author says that Hitler did not shoot himself but died of poisoning.

I believe I qualify as an expert on the circumstances surrounding Hitler's departure over the River Styx. I was present, as naval aide to Gen. Mark W. Clark, at the surrender of the German armies in Italy. It struck me as rather strange that the Nazi generals, instead of looking humiliated, actually seemed gay. The reason for the lightheartedness was that they believed Hitler was alive and that soon he would reassemble his forces to fight again and—this time—win. I reported this to my Navy superiors who directed me to conduct an appropriate investigation into the realities.

The story that Hitler had escaped alive was given an authoritative flavor when Stalin informed Roosevelt and Churchill at the Potsdam conference that Hitler had taken refuge in Spain or Argentina. At the time Stalin made this statement, Hitler's jawbone was resting in one of the vaults in the Kremlin. It was Stalin's plan to keep Hitler's death a secret so as to justify his (Stalin's) failure to demobilize his military forces and so as, later on, if it suited his purposes, to accuse the Allies with harboring Hitler.

My investigation lasted three years. In that time I questioned some 200 persons who were close to Hitler: his generals, admirals, bodyguards, cook, butler, chauffeur, secretaries. After my report to the Navy, I wrote a book, *Ten Days to Die*, in which I spelled out the details of Hitler's death, which later was used by the German government in officially certifying to Hitler's death.

Bezymensky's book consists mainly of a report made on May 8, 1945, during the period Stalin was carrying on his massive deception about Hitler. When I visited the Hitler bunker in Berlin, shortly after the fall of the German capital, the Russian officer in charge, Maj. Feodorovitch Platonov, before I had a chance to say a word, exclaimed: "It is not true Hitler was found here! Our experts have established that the man found here didn't look like Hitler at all. And we didn't find Eva Braun either!"

As developed later, the Russians had located a skull in the Reich-chancellery garden and, from comparison of its dental structure with X-rays of Hitler's dental structure, they concluded this was Hitler's skull and sent it on to Moscow.

Bezymensky says that part of the skull was missing. How then can he assert that Hitler did not shoot himself? I have the sworn testimony made before me by Arthur Axmann, head of the Hitler Youth battalions, who was in the bunker outside Hitler's room at the time of the suicide, having been previously informed what Hitler intended to do.

As soon as Axmann heard the pistol shot, he entered the room and he found Hitler, sitting on the sofa, his arms dangling, his mouth agape, dripping blood. His pistol, a Walter 7.65, lay on the floor, one cartridge fired. Eva Braun, her mouth half open, was at his side, her head inclined to his left shoulder. Her pistol, a Walter 6.35, was at her feet, unfired. Dr. Stumpfegger, Hitler's physician, entered the room and, after examination, announced that the blast of Hitler's pistol shot in his mouth had ruptured veins on either side of his forehead. He said also that it was apparent that at the last moment Eva Braun didn't have the courage to pull the trigger, but that she did swallow poison.

It is not true, as Bezymensky says, that Hitler ordered his valet, Heinz Linge, to fire a bullet into the *Fuehrer*'s head after he took poison. It is inconceivable that Hitler, the supreme malignant egotist, would allow anyone to degrade him in that fashion. In addition, how can Bezymensky reconcile his statement about Linge's bullet with his statement there was no evidence Hitler shot himself?

Bezymensky's report, as above indicated, is dated May 8, 1945, and is, therefore, based on the scantiest of data. The trustworthy evidence on Hitler's death did not come to light until the Allies entered Berlin and *all* witnesses with knowledge on the subject were questioned. They were questioned for the purpose of getting the truth and not to obtain material for a propaganda machine.

I dealt with Russian commissars during the war, with Soviet judges and lawyers at the Nuremberg trials, where I was a judge, and I dealt with Soviet representatives in Austria where I was president of the United States-Soviet Board of Forcible Repatriation. It is my experience that, in official dealings with Communists, one can never be certain if the Communists are uttering the truth or advancing some propagandistic deceit. We know that the Russian ambassador told President Kennedy that Russia would not land offensive war weapons in Cuba while Russian ships carrying missiles with warheads were moving into the Caribbean.

And here, we have, in what seems an informative book on so untopical a subject as Hitler's death, huge cabbage leaves beneath which the tanks crunched across Czechoslovakian borders to crush out the light of liberty—a light which Communists fear will one day become the torch to destroy the rubbish and barbarism of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(Copyright 1968,
North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

Michael Musmanno, a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died October 12. An authority on the death of Hitler, the findings of his three-year post-war investigation were used by the West Germans in certifying to Hitler's death.

DEFEND YOURSELF!

INSTANTLY STOPS ATTACKER

Assailants run screaming when sprayed in face with BODYGUARD. When you're in danger, simply press tip. Spray causes temporary blindness, coughing and sneezing and leaves red stain for identification. Effective up to 15 feet. Fires up to 25 times without reloading. Contains same ingredient used by U.S. mailmen to render vicious dogs helpless instantly. Easily concealed in hand—legal to carry—no license required. 100% as effective as tear gas. Used by cabbies, watchmen, waitresses, policemen, stores, nurses, night-workers, gas stations, etc. Carry in purse or pocket. BODYGUARD only $2 postpaid (3 for $5 or 7 for $10 postpaid). For fast Airmail delivery add 25¢ for each BODYGUARD. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT.
2427 CUSSETA ROAD COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903

JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT. A-52
2427 CUSSETA ROAD, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903
Enclosed is $_____ (check, cash or m.o.)
Rush me _____ BODYGUARD Self-Defenders.
NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

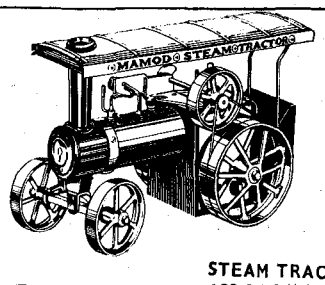
Made of imported natural tan leather

Carry a whole week's wardrobe (including extra suit) in the Continental—a dashing, imported bag! Made of tough, durable sheepskin, fully lined.

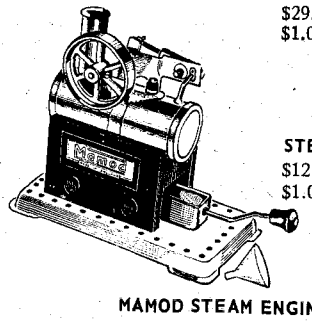
Lightweight yet unbelievably rugged . . . supple leather conforms to contents! Two outside, strapped utility pockets for extras. English zipper lock and buckle, sturdy wrap-around strap. In rich natural tan hide, approximately 20" long x 7" wide x 12" high; about 4 lbs. A distinguished gift for any traveler with a flair for the unusual. **$19.95,** ppd.

Write for FREE color catalog of unique gifts.
Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Send check or money order.

A MAN'S WORLD
Dept. HE-118, Lake Success, N.Y. 11040



STEAM TRACTOR
$29.95 2/$58.00
$1.00 post.



STEAM TURBINE
$12.95 2/$24.00
$1.00 post.

MAMOD STEAM ENGINES

These immensely popular English fuelled Steam Engines have exceptional power for their moderate price. The Tractor travels 1/4 mile in 15 minutes. The Turbine is capable of driving various accessories (list will be furnished with order). Every engine is meticulously tested and only brass and polished copper are used in the manufacture. Much pleasure awaits the owner. Everything is complete. 30 Day Money Back Guarantee.

Please ship _____ quant _____
Name _____
Address _____
zip _____ check encl _____
J.D. BROWNE • Kentfield • Calif. 94904

In Times Like These

It is essential that we give our children the firm foundation of faith in God upon which the American Republic is based. This has become much more difficult since the Supreme Court has driven all religion from our public schools.

The responsibility is more on parents — and relatives — than ever before to teach our children the traditional Bible stories that are the basis of Christianity.

To help parents with this sacred trust we have produced what we call the Bible Story Sight & Sound Set. It is a complete, totally coordinated, easy-to-use kit — designed by professionals for children from ages 4 to 11. With little effort you can make sure that your children learn the story of God from Creation to Resurrection. The price is $14.50. Here is what you get:

TWO LONG-PLAYING RECORDS; full 12-inch, 33⅓ r.p.m., unbreakable, high quality records. Over an hour of the traditional Old and New Testament stories. Narrated by Jan Marie as a continuous, exciting account that fascinates children.

80 POSTER SHEETS — 80 separate artist's sheets to be colored. Professionally coordinated with records to reinforce stories.

BIBLE ALPHABET BOOK — Children enjoy Bible rhymes based on ABC's. Cleverly written and illustrated to supplement records.

BIBLE BUSY BOOK — Challenging exercises which children love to work. Planned by teachers.

JONAS AND THE WHALE STORY BOOK — Very creative. Children love it.

FREE BONUS — Copies of much acclaimed Conservative book THE POLITICAL ASSASSINATION OF ROBERT A. TAFT. **$5.90 VALUE — FREE** to readers of *Human Events* who order the Bible Sight & Sound Set now. Limited time. Order now with check or money order from: **Bible Stories for Children, P.O. Box 188, Cape Coral, Florida 33904.**

Enclosed is $14.50 for a Bible Story Sight & Sound Set. Also send my FREE BONUS to the following address: (please print)

NAME _____ (HE)
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE ____ ZIP _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Complete 1968 Election Returns

On these pages we present the latest unofficial returns for the governors' and Senate races, as well as winners of the House races. Prior to the elections, Republicans held 26 governorships, the Democrats 24. The new lineup gives the GOP 31 governors, although one of these will be lost when Vice President-elect Spiro Agnew resigns to take office (Maryland has no lieutenant governor and a replacement will be chosen by the Democratic legislature). The GOP picked up five Senate seats, assuming that Oregon's Robert Packwood maintains his narrow lead over Sen. Wayne Morse. Democrats now have a 58-to-42 Senate majority. The GOP picked up only four seats in the House, and retained all but two incumbents, Smith of Oklahoma and Bolton of Ohio. The new House, barring any last-minute vote changes, now stands at 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans.

Republicans are shown in capital letters. In the House tabulation, candidates are listed by district number. An asterisk (*) after each name designates the incumbent; a bullet (•) before each name indicates the winner.

State Governors

ARIZONA
Samuel P. Goddard 171,066
•JACK WILLIAMS* 242,164

ARKANSAS
Marion Crank 186,204
•WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER* 194,425

DELAWARE
Charles L. Terry Jr.* 101,907
•RUSSELL W. PETERSON 104,216

ILLINOIS
Samuel H. Shapiro* 2,059,920
•RICHARD B. OGILVIE 2,170,808

INDIANA
Robert L. Rock 945,000
•EDGAR D. WHITCOMB 1,060,280

IOWA
Paul Franzenburg 520,986
•ROBERT D. RAY 611,861

KANSAS
•Robert Docking* 436,184
RICK HARMAN 399,580

MISSOURI
•Warren E. Hearnes* 1,014,581
LAWRENCE K. ROOS 640,805

MONTANA
•Forrest H. Anderson 96,887
TIM BABCOCK* 74,237

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Emile R. Bussiere 134,753
•WALTER R. PETERSON 148,387

NEW MEXICO
Fabian Chavez Jr. 156,440
•DAVID F. CARGO* 158,997

NORTH CAROLINA
•Robert W. Scott 798,910
JAMES C. GARDNER 720,215

NORTH DAKOTA
•William L. Guy* 126,704
ROBERT P. McCARNEY 102,066

RHODE ISLAND
•Frank Licht 191,053
JOHN H. CHAFEE* 178,557

SOUTH DAKOTA
Robert M. Chamberlain 110,450
•FRANK L. FARRAR 150,643

TEXAS
•Preston Smith 1,511,806
PAUL EGGERS 1,129,607

UTAH
•Calvin L. Rampton* 288,887
CARL W. BUEHNER 134,724

VERMONT
John J. Daley 71,860
•DEANE C. DAVIS 87,679

WASHINGTON
John J. O'Connell 523,838
•DANIEL J. EVANS* 614,479

WEST VIRGINIA
James M. Sprouse 363,428
•ARCH A. MOORE JR. 376,883

WISCONSIN
Bronson C. LaFollette 785,044
•WARREN P. KNOWLES* 877,477

U.S. Senate

ALABAMA
•Jim Allen 533,166
PERRY O. HOOPER 171,377

ALASKA
•Mike Gravel 32,881
Ernest Gruening*(write-in) 12,689
ELMER E. RASMUSON 26,878

ARIZONA
Roy Elson 175,114
•BARRY M. GOLDWATER 232,939

ARKANSAS
•J. William Fulbright* 246,008
CHARLES T. BERNARD 159,919

CALIFORNIA
•Alan Cranston 3,580,991
MAX RAFFERTY 3,261,307

COLORADO
Steve McNichols 326,667
•PETER H. DOMINICK* 460,686

CONNECTICUT
•Abraham Ribicoff* 647,888
EDWIN H. MAY JR. 545,612

FLORIDA
LeRoy Collins 843,491
•EDWARD J. GURNEY 1,071,790

GEORGIA
•Herman E. Talmadge* 675,493
EARL PATTON 219,335

HAWAII
•Daniel K. Inouye* 187,964
WAYNE C. THIESSEN 33,751

IDAHO
•Frank Church* 164,154
GEORGE V. HANSEN 108,689

ILLINOIS
William G. Clark 1,968,965
•EVERETT M. DIRKSEN* 2,260,328

INDIANA
•Birch E. Bayh* 1,035,503
WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS 972,005

IOWA
•Harold E. Hughes 575,157
DAVID M. STANLEY 567,277

KANSAS
William I. Robinson 310,435
•ROBERT DOLE 479,185

KENTUCKY
Katherine Peden 444,100
•MARLOW W. COOK 474,364

LOUISIANA
•Russell B. Long*
(No GOP candidate)

MARYLAND
Daniel B. Brewster* 435,218
George P. Mahoney (I) 147,673
•CHARLES McC. MATHIAS 535,131

MISSOURI
•Thomas F. Eagleton 839,278
THOMAS B. CURTIS 802,683

NEVADA
•Alan D. Bible* 78,930
EDWARD FIKE 64,568

NEW HAMPSHIRE
John W. King 116,351
•NORRIS COTTON* 167,550

NEW YORK
Paul O'Dwyer 2,144,476
James L. Buckley (C) 1,109,083
•JACOB K. JAVITS* 3,323,534

NORTH CAROLINA
•Sam J. Ervin Jr.* 842,625
ROBERT V. SOMERS 556,659

NORTH DAKOTA
Herschel Lashkowitz 80,361
•MILTON R. YOUNG* 144,903

OHIO
John J. Gilligan 1,802,625
•WILLIAM B. SAXBE 1,919,101

OKLAHOMA
A. S. Mike Monroney* 416,470
•HENRY BELLMON 466,805

OREGON
~~Wayne Morse*~~ 396,081
•ROBERT W. PACKWOOD 399,172

PENNSYLVANIA
Joseph S. Clark* 1,992,868
•RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER 2,244,424

SOUTH CAROLINA
•Ernest F. Hollings* 385,446
MARSHALL PARKER 236,482

SOUTH DAKOTA
•George McGovern* 150,069
ARCHIE GUBBRUD 113,807

UTAH
Milton Weilenmann 192,381
•WALLACE F. BENNETT* 223,711

VERMONT
(No Democratic Candidate)
•GEORGE D. AIKEN*

WASHINGTON
•Warren G. Magnuson* 719,917
JACK METCALF 371,837

WISCONSIN
•Gaylord Nelson* 1,015,459
JERRIS LEONARD 627,337

House of Representatives

ALABAMA
1 Arnold D. Debrow
• JACK EDWARDS*
2 Robert F. Whaley
• WILLIAM L. DICKINSON*
3 • George Andrews*
4 • Bill Nichols*
ROBERT M. KERR
5 • Walter W. Flowers Jr.
FRANK W. DONALDSON
6 Quinton R. Bowers
• JOHN H. BUCHANAN*
7 • Tom Bevill*
JODIE CONNELL
8 • Bob Jones*

ALASKA
AL Nicholas J. Begich
• HOWARD W. POLLOCK*

ARIZONA
1 Robert E. Miller
• JOHN J. RHODES*
2 • Morris K. Udall*
G. ALFRED McGINNIS
3 Ralph Watkins Jr.
• SAM STEIGER*

ARKANSAS
1 • Bill Alexander
GUY NEWCOMB
2 • Wilbur D. Mills*
3 Hardy Croxton
• JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT*
4 • David Pryor*

CALIFORNIA
1. Donald W. Graham
• DON H. CLAUSEN*
2 • Harold T. Johnson*
OSMER E. DUNAWAY
3 • John E. Moss*
ELMORE J. DUFFY
4 • Robert L. Leggett*
JAMES SHUMWAY
5 • Phillip Burton*
WALDO VELASQUEZ
6 Phillip Drath
• WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD*
7 • Jeffery Cohelan*
BARNEY E. HILLBURN
8 • George P. Miller*
RAYMOND P. BRITTON
9 • Don Edwards*
LARRY FARGHER
10 Grayson S. Taketa
• CHARLES S. GUBSER*
11 Urban G. Whitaker Jr.
• PAUL N. McCLOSKEY*
12 • BURT L. TALCOTT*
13 Stanley K. Sheinbaum
• CHARLES M. TEAGUE*
14 • Jerome R. Waldie*
DAVID W. SCHUH
15 • John J. McFall*
SAM VAN DYKEN
16 • B.F. Sisk*
DAVE HARRIS
17 • Glenn M. Anderson
JOE BLATCHFORD
18 Harlan Hagen
• ROBERT B. MATHIAS*
19 • Chet Holifield*
BILL JONES
20 Don White
• H. ALLEN SMITH*
21 • Augustus F. Hawkins*
RAYFIELD LUNDY
22 • James C. Corman*
JOE HOLT
23 Jim Sperrazzo
• DEL CLAWSON*
24 Fred Warner Neal
• GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB*
25 Keith F. Shirey
• CHARLES E. WIGGINS*
26 • Thomas M. Rees*
IRVING TEICHNER
27 John T. Butchko
• ED REINECKE*
28 John McKee Pratt
• ALPHONZO BELL*
29 • George E. Brown Jr.*
BILL OROZCO
30 • Edward R. Roybal*
SAMUEL M. CAVNAR
31 • Charles H. Wilson*
JAMES R. DUNN
32 Arthur J. Gottlieb
• CRAIG HOSMER*
33 Al C. Ballard
• JERRY L. PETTIS*
34 • Richard T. Hanna*
BILL J. TEAGUE
35 Thomas B. Lenhart
• JAMES B. UTT*
36 Don Lindgren
• BOB WILSON*
37 • Lionel Van Deerlin*
MIKE SCHAEFER
38 • John V. Tunney*
ROBERT O. HUNTER

COLORADO
1 • Byron Rogers*
FRANK A. KEMP JR.
2 Roy McVicker
• DONALD G. BROTZMAN*
3 • Frank Evans*
PAUL BRADLEY
4 • Wayne N. Aspinall*
FRED ANDERSON

CONNECTICUT
1 • Emilio Q. Daddario*
ROGER B. LADD
2 • William L. St. Onge*
PETER P. MARIANI
3 • Robert Giaimo*
STELIO SALMONA
4 Donald J. Irwin*
• LOWELL P. WEICKER JR.
5 • John S. Monagan*
GUY RUSSO
6 Robert M. Sharaf
• THOMAS J. MESKILL*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DELAWARE
AL Harris B. McDowell
• WILLIAM V. ROTH*

FLORIDA
1 • Robert L. F. Sikes*
JOHN DRZAZGA
2 • Don Fuqua*
3 • Charles E. Bennett*
BILL PARSONS
4 • Bill Chappell Jr.
WILLIAM F. HERLONG JR.
5 James C. Robinson
• LOUIS FREY JR.
6 • Sam M. Gibbons*
PAUL A. SAAD
7 • James A. Haley*
JOE Z. LOVINGOOD
8 • WILLIAM C. CRAMER*
9 • Paul G. Rogers*
ROBERT W. RUST
10 Elton J. Gissendanner
• J. HERBERT BURKE*
11 • Claude Pepper*
RONALD I. STRAUSS
12 • Dante B. Fascell*
MIKE THOMPSON

GEORGIA
1 • G. Elliott Hagan*
JOE TRIBBLE
2 • Maston O'Neal*
3 • Jack Brinkley*
4 James A. Mackay
• BEN B. BLACKBURN*
5 Charles L. Weltner
• FLETCHER THOMPSON*
6 • John J. Flynt Jr.*
7 • John W. Davis*
8 • W. S. Stuckey Jr.*
9 • Phillip M. Landrum*
10 • Robert G. Stephens Jr.*

HAWAII
AL • Patsy T. Mink*
• Spark Matsunaga*
NEAL BLAISDELL
GEORGE DUBOIS

IDAHO
1 Compton I. White Jr.
• JAMES A. McCLURE*
2 Darrell V. Manning
• ORVAL HANSEN

ILLINOIS
1 • William L. Dawson*
JANET R. JENNINGS
2 • Abner J. Mikva
THOMAS IRELAND
3 • William T. Murphy*
ROBERT A. PODESTA
4 Robert E. Creighton
• EDWARD J. DERWINSKI*
5 • John C. Kluczynski*
JOSEPH J. KRASOWSKI
6 • Daniel J. Ronan*
GERALD DOLEZAL
7 • Frank Annunzio*
THOMAS J. LENTO
8 • Daniel D. Rostenkowski*
HENRY S. KAPLINSKI
9 • Sidney R. Yates*
EDWARD U. NOTZ
10 Seymour C. Axelrood
• HAROLD R. COLLIER*
11 • Roman C. Pucinski*
JOHN J. HOELLEN
12 Albert S. Salvi
• ROBERT McCLORY*
13 David C. Baylor
• DONALD RUMSFELD*
14 Marc Carson
• JOHN N. ERLENBORN*
15 Benjamin P. Alschuler
• CHARLOTTE T. REID*
16 Stan Major
• JOHN B. ANDERSON*
17 Lester A. Hawthorne
• LESLIE C. ARENDS*
18 James G. Hatcher
• ROBERT H. MICHEL*
19 Craig Lovett
• TOM RAILSBACK*
20 Donald L. Schilson
• PAUL FINDLEY*
21 • Kenneth J. Gray*
VAL OSHEL
22 Carl Firley
• WILLIAM L. SPRINGER*
23 • George E. Shipley*
BERT HOPPER
24 • Melvin Price*
JOHN S. GUTHRIE

INDIANA
1 • Ray J. Madden*
DONALD E. TAYLOR
2 Edward F. Kelly
• EARL F. LANDGREBE
3 • John Brademas*
WILLIAM W. ERWIN
4 J. Edward Roush*
• E. ROSS ADAIR*
5 Robert C. Ford
• RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH*
6 Phillip L. Bayt
• WILLIAM G. BRAY*
7 Elden C. Tipton
• JOHN T. MYERS*
8 K. Wayne Kent
• ROGER H. ZION*
9 • Lee H. Hamilton*
ROBERT D. GARTON
10 William J. Norton
• DAVID W. DENNIS
11 • Andrew Jacobs Jr.*
W. W. HILL JR.

IOWA
1 John R. Schmidhauser
• FRED SCHWENGEL*
2 • John C. Culver*
TOM RILEY
3 John E. Van Eschen
• H. R. GROSS*
4 Bert Bandstra
• JOHN KYL*
5 • Neal Smith*
DON MAHON
6 Jerry O'Sullivan
• WILEY MAYNE*
7 Richard C. Oshlo
• WILLIAM J. SCHERLE*

KANSAS
1 George W. Meeker
• KEITH G. SEBELIUS
2 Robert A. Swan Jr.
• CHESTER L. MIZE*
3 Newell A. George
• LARRY WINN JR.*
4 Patrick F. Kelly
• GARNER E. SHRIVER*
5 A. F. Bramble
• JOE SKUBITZ*

KENTUCKY
1 • Frank A. Stubblefield*
2 • William H. Natcher*
ROBERT D. SIMMONS
3 Tom Ray
• WILLIAM O. COWGER*
4 August F. Sheehan Jr.
• M. GENE SNYDER*
5 Thomas Jefferson Roberts
• TIM LEE CARTER*
6 • John C. Watts*
RUSSELL G. MOBLEY
7 • Carl D. Perkins*
JAMES D. NICKELL

LOUISIANA
1 • F. Edward Hebert*
2 • Hale Boggs*
DAVID C. TREEN
3 • Patrick T. Caffery
4 • Joe D. Waggonner Jr.*
5 • Otto E. Passman*
6 • John R. Rarick*
LLOYD ROCKHOLD
7 • Edwin W. Edwards*
VANCE W. PLAUCHE
8 • Speedy O. Long*

MAINE
1 • Peter N. Kyros*
HORACE HILDRETH JR.
2 • William D. Hathaway*
ELDEN H. SHUTE JR.

MARYLAND
1 E. Homer White Jr.
• ROGERS C. B. MORTON*
2 • Clarence D. Long*
JOHN E. MUDD
3 • Edward A. Garmatz*
JAMES E. CHEW
4 • George H. Fallon*
THOMAS RAIMUNDI
5 Hervey G. Machen*
• LAWRENCE J. HOGAN
6 Goodloe E. Byron
• J. GLENN BEALL JR.
7 • Samuel N. Friedel*
ARTHUR W. DOWNS
8 Margaret C. Schweinhaut
• GILBERT GUDE*

MASSACHUSETTS
1 • SILVIO O. CONTE*
2 • Edward P. Boland*
FREDERICK M. WHITNEY JR.
3 • Philip J. Philbin*
LAURENCE CURTIS
4 • Harold D. Donohue*
HOWARD A. MILLER JR.
5 Robert C. Maguire
• F. BRADFORD MORSE*
6 • WILLIAM H. BATES*
7 • Torbert H. Macdonald*
WILLIAM S. ABBOTT
8 • Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.*
9 • John W. McCormack*
ALAN C. FREEMAN
10 Edmund Dinis
• MARGARET M. HECKLER*
11 • James A. Burke*
12 • HASTINGS KEITH*

MICHIGAN
1 • John Conyers Jr.*
2 Weston E. Vivian
• MARVIN L. ESCH*
3 Thomas L. Keenan
• GARRY BROWN*
4 John V. Martin
• EDWARD HUTCHINSON
5 Laurence E. Howard
• GERALD R. FORD*
6 James A. Harrison
• CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN*
7 William R. Blue
• DONALD W. RIEGLE JR.*
8 Richard E. Davies
• JAMES HARVEY*
9 Jay Wabeke
• GUY VANDER JAGT*
10 Wayne Miller
• ELFORD A. CEDERBERG*
11 Raymond Clevenger
• PHILLIP RUPPE*
12 • James G. O'Hara*
MAX B. HARRIS JR.
13 • Charles C. Diggs Jr.*
EUGENE BEAUREGARD
14 • Lucien N. Nedzi*
PETER O'ROURKE
15 • William D. Ford*
JOHN F. BOYLE
16 • John D. Dingell*
MONTE R. BONA
17 • Martha W. Griffiths*
JOHN M. SIVITER
18 Allen Zemmol
• WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD*
19 Gary R. Frink
• JACK McDONALD*

MINNESOTA
1 George Daley
• ALBERT H. QUIE*
2 Jon Wefald
• ANCHER NELSEN*
3 Eugene E. Stokowski
• CLARK MACGREGOR*
4 • Joseph E. Karth*
EMERY BARRETTE
5 • Donald M. Fraser*
HARMON T. OGDAHL
6 J. Buford Johnson
• JOHN M. ZWACH*
7 Bob Bergland
• ODIN LANGEN*
8 • John A. Blatnik*
JAMES A. HENNEN

MISSISSIPPI
1 • Thomas G. Abernethy*
2 • Jamie L. Whitten*
3 • Charles H. Griffin*
4 • Gillespie V. Montgomery*
PRENTISS WALKER
5 • William M. Colmer*

MISSOURI
1 • William Clay
CURTIS C. CRAWFORD
2 • James W. Symington
HUGH SCOTT
3 • Leonor K. Sullivan*
HOMER McCRACKEN
4 • William J. Randall*
LESLIE OLSON
5 • Richard Bolling*
HAROLD MASTERS
6 • W. R. Hull Jr.*
JAMES E. AUSTIN
7 Ed Bonitt
• DURWARD G. HALL*
8 • Richard Ichord*
EUGENE E. NORTHERN
9 • William L. Hungate*
CHRISTOPHER BOND
10 • Bill D. Burlison
VERNON H. LANDGRAF

MONTANA
1 • Arnold Olsen*
DICK SMILEY
2 Robert L. Kelleher
• JAMES BATTIN*

NEBRASKA
1 Clair A. Callan
• ROBERT V. DENNEY*
2 Mrs. Frank B. Morrison
• GLENN CUNNINGHAM*
3 J. B. Dean
• DAVE MARTIN*

NEVADA
AL • Walter S. Baring*
JAMES SLATTERY

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1 James T. Keefe
• LOUIS C. WYMAN*
2 David C. Hoeh
• JAMES C. CLEVELAND*

NEW JERSEY
1 Thomas S. Higgins
• JOHN E. HUNT*
2 David Dichter
• CHARLES W. SANDMAN JR.*
3 • James J. Howard*
RICHARD STOUT
4 • Frank Thompson Jr.*
SYDNEY S. SOUTER
5 Robert F. Allen
• PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN*
6 Robert A. Gasser
• WILLIAM T. CAHILL*
7 Charles S. Gregg
• WILLIAM B. WIDNALL*
8 • Charles S. Joelson*
RICHARD M. DeMARCO
9 • Henry Helstoski*
PETER MORAITES
10 • Peter W. Rodino*
CELESTINO CLEMENTE
11 • Joseph G. Minish*
GEORGE M. WALLHAUSER JR.
12 John B. Duff
• FLORENCE P. DWYER*
13 • Cornelius E. Gallagher*
MARION D. DWYER
14 • Dominick V. Daniels*
JOSEPH BARTLETTA
15 • Edward J. Patten*
GEORGE W. LUKE

NEW MEXICO
1 Thomas G. Morris*
• MANUEL LUJAN JR.
2 E. S. Johnny Walker*
• ED FOREMAN

NEW YORK
1 • Otis G. Pike*
JAMES M. CATTERSON
2 Charles A. Heeg
• JAMES R. GROVER*
3 • Lester L. Wolff*
ABE SELDIN
4 Michael DelGuidice
• JOHN W. WYDLER*
5 • Allard K. Lowenstein
MASON HAMPTON
6 Franklin Miller
• SEYMOUR HALPERN*
7 • Joseph P. Addabbo*
LOUIS R. MERCOGLIANO
8 • Benjamin Rosenthal*
JACK M. WEINSTEIN
9 • James J. Delaney*
JOHN F. HAGGERTY
10 • Emanuel Celler*
FRANK L. MARTANO
11 • Frank J. Brasco*
ROBERT J. HOWER
12 • Shirley Chisholm
JAMES FARMER
13 • Bertram Podell*
JACK STERNGASS
14 • John J. Rooney*
VICTOR J. TIRABASSO
15 • Hugh L. Carey*
FRANK C. SPINNER
16 • John M. Murphy*
FRANK J. BIONDOLILLIO
17 • Edward I. Koch
WHITNEY N. SEYMOUR JR.
18 • Adam Clayton Powell
HENRY L. HALL
19 • Leonard Farbstein*
DONALD E. WEEDEN
20 • William F. Ryan*
JOHN PROUDFIT
21 • James H. Scheuer*
STANLEY L. SHAPIRO
22 • Jacob H. Gilbert*
JAMES N. HARRIS
23 • Jonathan B. Bingham*
ALEXANDER SACKS
24 • Mario Biaggi
ANDREW MANTOVANI
25 • Richard L. Ottinger*
SAMUEL NAKASIAN
26 Paul Davidoff
• OGDEN R. REID*
27 John G. Dow*
• MARTIN McKNEALLY
28 John S. Dyson
• HAMILTON FISH JR.
29 Jacob H. Herzog
• DANIEL E. BUTTON*
30 Orlando B. Potter
• CARLETON J. KING*
31 K. Daniel Haley
• ROBERT C. McEWEN*
32 Anthony J. Montoya
• ALEXANDER PIRNIE*
33 Benjamin Nichols
• HOWARD W. ROBISON*
34 • James M. Hanley*
DAVID V. O'BRIEN
35 • Samuel S. Stratton*
GEORGE R. METCALF
36 Augustine J. Marvin
• FRANK J. HORTON*
37 Raymond Stomer
• BARBER B. CONABLE JR.*
38 Wilbur Wright Jr.
• JAMES F. HASTINGS
39 • Richard D. McCarthy*
DANIEL E. WEBER
40 Eugene P. O'Connor
• HENRY P. SMITH III*
41 • Thaddeus J. Dulski*
EDWARD P. MATTAR

NORTH CAROLINA
1 • Walter B. Jones*
REECE B. GARDNER
2 • L. H. Fountain*
3 • David N. Henderson*
HERBERT H. HOWELL
4 • Nick Galifianakis*
FRED STEELE JR.
5 Smith Bagley
• WILMER MIZELL
6 • Richardson Preyer
WILLIAM L. OSTEEN
7 • Alton A. Lennon*
8 Voit Gilmore
• EARL B. RUTH
9 • CHARLES R. JONAS*
10 Basil L. Whitener*
• JAMES T. BROYHILL*
11 • Roy A. Taylor*
W. SCOTT HARVEY

NORTH DAKOTA
1 Bruce Hagen
• MARK ANDREWS*
2 Rolland Redlin
• THOMAS S. KLEPPE*

OHIO
1 Karl F. Heiser
• ROBERT TAFT JR.*
2 Don Driehaus
• DONALD D. CLANCY*
3 Paul Tipps
• CHARLES W. WHALEN JR.*
4 • WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH*
5 Louis R. Batzler
• DELBERT L. LATTA*
6 Kenneth L. Kirby
• WILLIAM H. HARSHA*
7 Robert E. Cecile
• CLARENCE J. BROWN JR.*
8 Marie Baker
• JACKSON E. BETTS*
9 • Thomas L. Ashley*
BEN MARSH
10 Harry B. Crewson
• CLARENCE E. MILLER*
11 Alan D. Wright
• J. WILLIAM STANTON*
12 Herbert J. Pfiefer
• SAMUEL L. DEVINE*
13 Adrian F. Betleski
• CHARLES A. MOSHER*
14 Oliver Ocasek
• WILLIAM H. AYRES*
15 Russell H. Volkema
• CHALMERS P. WYLIE*
16 Virgil L. Musser
• FRANK T. BOW*
17 Robert W. Levering
• JOHN M. ASHBROOK*
18 • Wayne L. Hays*
JAMES F. SUTHERLAND
19 • Michael J. Kirwan*
DONALD J. LEWIS
20 • Michael A. Feighan*
J. WILLIAM PETRO
21 • Louis Stokes
CHARLES P. LUCAS
22 • Charles A. Vanik*
FRANCES P. BOLTON*
23 James V. Stanton
• WILLIAM E. MINSHALL*
24 Lloyd D. Miller
• DONALD E. LUKENS*

OKLAHOMA
1 John B. Jarboe
• PAGE BELCHER*
2 • Ed Edmondson*
ROBERT G. SMITH
3 • Carl B. Albert*
GERALD L. BEASLEY JR.
4 • Tom Steed*
JAMES V. SMITH*
5 • John Jarman*
BOB LEEPER
6 John Goodwin
• JOHN N. (HAPPY) CAMP

OREGON
1 Thomas M. Baggs
• WENDELL WYATT*
2 • Al Ullman*
MARV ROOT
3 • Edith Green*
DOUGLAS S. WARREN
4 Edward N. Fadeley
• JOHN DELLENBACK*

PENNSYLVANIA
1 • William A. Barrett*
LESLIE J. CARSON JR.
2 • Robert N.C. Nix*
HERBERT R. McMASTER
3 • James A. Byrne*
RICHARD R. BLOCK
4 • Joshua Eilberg*
ALEXANDER KAPTIK JR.
5 • William J. Green*
GREGORY J. MEADE
6 • Gus Yatron*
PETER YONAVIK
7 Edward J. O'Halloran
• LAWRENCE G. WILLIAMS*
8 Richard M. Hepburn
• EDWARD G. BIESTER JR.*
9 Philip L. Harding
• G. ROBERT WATKINS*
10 Robert J. Landy
• JOSEPH M. McDADE*
11 • Daniel J. Flood*
STANLEY BUNN
12 • J. IRVING WHALLEY*
13 Robert D. Gates
• R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN
14 • William S. Moorhead*
ALGIA GARY
15 • Fred B. Rooney*
PAUL E. HENDERSON
16 Robert M. Going
• EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN*
17 Donald J. Rippon
• HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI*
18 William T. Sherman
• ROBERT J. CORBETT*
19 Robert L. Myers III
• GEORGE A. GOODLING*
20 • Joseph M. Gaydos
JOSEPH SABOL JR.
21 • John H. Dent*
THOMAS H. YOUNG
22 John P. Murtha
• JOHN P. SAYLOR*
23 Alan R. Cleeton
• ALBERT W. JOHNSON*
24 • Joseph P. Vigorito*
JOHN V. EDWARDS
25 • Frank M. Clark*
RICHARD L. DOOLITTLE
26 • Thomas E. Morgan*
PAUL P. RIGGLE
27 Joseph L. Cosetti
• JAMES C. FULTON*

RHODE ISLAND
1 • Fernand J. St Germain*
LINCOLN C. ALMOND
2 • Robert O. Tiernan*
HOWARD E. RUSSELL JR.

SOUTH CAROLINA
1 • L. Mendel Rivers*
2 Frank K. Sloan
• ALBERT W. WATSON*
3 • W. J. Bryan Dorn*
JOHN GRISSO
4 • James R. Mann
CHARLES BRADSHAW
5 • Tom S. Gettys*
HUGH J. BOYD
6 • John L. McMillan*
RAYMOND A. HARRIS

SOUTH DAKOTA
1 Frank Denholm
• BEN REIFEL*
2 David Garner
• E. Y. BERRY*

TENNESSEE
1 Arthur W. Bright
• JAMES H. QUILLEN*
2 Jake Armstrong
• JOHN J. DUNCAN*
3 Bill Pope
• WILLIAM E. BROCK III*
4 • Joe L. Evins*
J. D. BOLES
5 • Richard Fulton*
GEORGE KELLEY
6 • William R. Anderson*
RONNIE PAGE
7 • Ray Blanton*
JOHN T. WILLIAMS
8 • Robert A. Everett*
9 James E. Irwin
• DAN KUYKENDALL*

TEXAS
1 • Wright Patman*
2 • John Dowdy*
3 Robert H. Hughes
• JIM COLLINS*
4 • Ray Roberts*
5 • Earle Cabell*
ROY WAGONER
6 • Olin E. Teague*
7 • GEORGE BUSH*
8 • Bob Eckhardt*
JOE STEVENS
9 • Jack Brooks*
HENRY PRESSLER
10 • J. J. Pickle*
RAY GABLER
11 • W. R. Poage*
12 • Jim Wright*
13 • Graham Purcell*
FRANK CROWLEY
14 • John Young*
15 • Eligio de la Garza*
16 • Richard C. White*
DONALD SLAUGHTER
17 • Omar Burleson*
18 J. R. (Dick) Brown
• BOB PRICE*
19 • George Mahon*
20 • Henry B. Gonzalez*
ROBERT SCHNEIDER
21 • O. C. Fisher*
W. J. ALEXANDER
22 • Bob Casey*
WALTER BLANEY
23 • Abraham Kazen*

UTAH
1 Richard Maugham
• LAURENCE J. BURTON*
2 Galen J. Ross
• SHERMAN P. LLOYD

VERMONT
AL • ROBERT T. STAFFORD*

VIRGINIA
1 • Thomas N. Downing*
2 Frederick T. Stant Jr.
• G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
3 • David E. Satterfield III*
JOHN S. HANSEN
4 • Watkins M. Abbitt*
5 • W. C. (Dan) Daniel
WELDON W. TUCK
6 • RICHARD H. POFF*
7 • John O. Marsh Jr.*
A. R. (PETE) GIESEN JR.
8 Andrew H. McCutcheon
• WILLIAM L. SCOTT*
9 Joseph P. Johnson Jr.
• WILLIAM C. WAMPLER*
10 David B. Kinney
• JOEL T. BROYHILL*

WASHINGTON
1 Don Cole
• THOMAS M. PELLY*
2 • Lloyd Meeds*
WALLACE TURNER
3 • Julia Butler Hansen*
WAYNE M. ADAMS
4 Lee Luckson
• CATHERINE MAY*
5 • Thomas S. Foley*
RICHARD M. BOND
6 • Floyd V. Hicks*
ANTHONY CHASE
7 • Brock Adams*
ROBERT EBERLE

WEST VIRGINIA
1 • Robert H. Mollohan
TOM SWEENEY
2 • Harley O. Staggers*
GEORGE L. STRADER
3 • John Slack*
NEIL A. KINSOLVING
4 • Ken Hechler*
RALPH L. SHANNON
5 • James Kee*
J. DONALD (DON) CLARK

WISCONSIN
1 Lynn E. Stalbaum
• HENRY C. SCHADEBERG*
2 • Robert W. Kastenmeier*
RICHARD D. MURRAY
3 Gunnar A. Gundersen
• VERNON W. THOMSON*
4 • Clement J. Zablocki*
WALTER McCULLOUGH
5 • Henry S. Reuss*
ROBERT J. DWYER
6 John A. Race
• WILLIAM A. STEIGER*
7 Lawrence Dahl
• MELVIN R. LAIRD*
8 John E. Nixon
• JOHN W. BYRNES*
9 Carol E. Baumann
• GLENN R. DAVIS*
10 Timothy J. Hirsch
• ALVIN E. O'KONSKI*

WYOMING
AL Velma Linford
• JOHN WOLD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Labor Almost Elected Humphrey

By TERRY CATCHPOLE

The name of one of the biggest winners in the presidential election sweepstakes did not even appear on anyone's election night tally card. This was organized labor, which—despite the fact that its idol Hubert Humphrey came in second best—emerged from the campaign with its political position markedly improved.

Because of the Humphrey defeat and a sizable vote for George Wallace among blue-collar workers, the labor gain is not readily recognizable. Unlike past campaigns, labor's achievement is not measured exclusively in terms of votes and victories, but in an imposing strengthening of its organizational power within the Democratic party.

Not since the presidential election of 1944, when the old CIO's Political Action Committee virtually ran the Democratic party and secured FDR's fourth term, has organized labor held such political clout in the party of its choice as it does following the 1968 campaign. The labor politicos saw a golden opportunity and, in characteristic fashion, took full advantage.

Organized labor, led by the AFL-CIO and its president, George Meany, had been one of the three major forces behind Hubert Humphrey's nomination in Chicago last August. Following the convention it was the only one; Southern Democrats grew leery of their party's ticket as the Wallace "movement" picked up steam, and local Democratic party leaders across the nation, fearing a Republican landslide, began the campaign by ignoring Humphrey and concentrating exclusively on state and city races.

If some of these elements returned to champion HHH when his late-October rally began, labor had been there all along and had so entrenched itself as the vehicle for the Humphrey campaign that it will be almost impossible to dislodge the union leaders from their new position of power.

The greatest opportunity for this labor upsurge came with the disintegration of local Democratic power structures. Whether they were fearful of a catastrophic defeat or torn by factionalism, local party leaders were not putting out any effort for Humphrey and, in many major metropolitan areas, had caused the Democratic party to become virtually nonexistent.

All-Out Effort

So organized labor moved in. "It was the most all-out effort the labor movement ever has made," said AFL-CIO public relations director Al Zack. "It was more intense than the effort to beat Barry Goldwater. I never saw anything like it. I saw more hard work, more intensity, more evidence of union signs, sound trucks, billboards, union registration drives, than ever before. We even had union registration headquarters deep in Watts. It was American labor's greatest political push."

Making this effort all the more remarkable was the pressure on labor leaders from rank-and-file workers who took a liking to George Wallace's emotional message about "law and order." This pressure was exemplified in the Wallace endorsement by a large Auto Workers local in Flint, Mich., and with the threatened ouster of a Humphreyite labor leader by Wallace backers in Norfolk, Va. But rather than cower at this support for the Alabamian, the labor leadership poured out reams of anti-Wallace propaganda and went searching for Humphrey votes.

Hubert Humphrey came close but got no cigar even though George Meany's AFL-CIO, through COPE, exercised Big Labor's greatest effort in recent political history. Catchpole notes, however, that the unions still have a stranglehold on the Democratic party.

Part of the reason for this dedication was a sincere desire to see Hubert Humphrey elected President of the United States. These feelings for the former Minnesota senator were best summed up by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE), which had rated HHH's voting as 100 per cent perfect during his 16 years in the Senate:

"The years ahead will need a builder. They will need a man of courage and conviction. They will need a man committed to progress. They will need a man who can convert contention to cooperation and conflict to constructive action. Hubert Humphrey is such a man. He is a man to trust for our times."

This passionate devotion notwithstanding, there was a deeper reason for the labor 1968 drive, a motivation founded in practical political power-broking. Since the AFL-CIO merger and creation of COPE in late 1955, labor's political operations on a national scale have by necessity been supplemental to the regular Democratic operation, whether it was the "Irish Mafia" of John F. Kennedy in 1960 or the one-man campaign organization of Lyndon Johnson in '64.

In 1968, however, Hubert Humphrey had no personal organization and the Democratic National Committee—thanks to LBJ's egotism—was a shambles. Thus, on both the local and national level, there was a vacuum of solid party structure; enter Big Labor.

Labor had the two things the Humphrey campaign sorely lacked: money and manpower. Both were expended with profligacy.

Among labor's campaign contributions:

• When local Democrats failed to turn out crowds for the presidential candidate, union officials leaped into the breach and became advance men for the Humphrey drive, turning out the loyal rank and file, complete with union-produced HHH posters, to jump and cheer for the vice president.

• AFL-CIO organizers and researchers traveled on the candidate's plane, coordinating operations with local labor politicos and helping out with the speechwriting.

• Union headquarters in many cities were transformed into HHH headquarters, while the Democrats' storefronts concentrated on local candidates; by the end of the campaign, Democratic precinct workers were coming to the union offices for Humphrey literature and electioneering guidance.

$60 Million Spent

• When a massive voter registration drive was needed among Detroit's Negro population, to insure victory in Michigan, it was provided for by the United Auto Workers. Similar drives were launched by COPE in the black wards of New York, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Chicago and city after city across the land.

• The National Maritime Union provided the funds and manpower for a massive vote-turnout drive among the Mexican-Americans in Texas and other Southwest states.

• By Election Day there were over 250,000 union officials at work in the nation's precincts, registering voters and seeing that they cast their ballots; added to this were some 50,000 house-to-house canvassers and another 50,000 volunteers to work on Election Day.

• The AFL-CIO alone turned out close to 60 million pieces of propaganda, with its member unions matching this figure many times over. This included pamphlets, brochures, newspapers, voting records and such miscellaneous non-print items as recordings of "The Spiro T. Agnew Blues."

• The money was doled out by the carload, with some estimates of labor's 1968 political spending reaching the heady altitude of $60 million—three times that reportedly spent by the Nixon forces. Some of this loot will be disguised under "educational" expenditures, but already some eye-popping political outlays are on the books: $2 million by both the UAW and Teamsters, $1 million apiece for the Seafarers and Steelworkers, half a million for the Machinists, Garment Workers and Maritime Union. COPE, the super-political arm, has also reported over $1 million in political expenditures.

The vote tabulations the morning after the election showed only a part of the effect of this massive effort. Most significant of what was visible was the falloff in the expected rank-and-file vote for George Wallace, which at one point had union leaders talking in their sleep.

Curbing Wallace

The weekend before the election pollster Lou Harris showed that workers' support of Wallace had dropped 10 percentage points—from 27 to 17—since early September, and this finding was borne out by the surprisingly small Wallace vote in the blue-collar wards of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan; in each case, the Wallace loss was a Humphrey gain, with HHH carrying all these states.

On election night the television networks released various precinct samplings which also documented the Wallace decline among union voters. CBS said that nationally the Alabamian was drawing only 11 per cent of the votes in its blue-collar sample precincts, and only 6 per cent of these votes in the large industrial states of the East.

Still, however, Humphrey failed to carry the vital states of Ohio, New Jersey and Illinois partially because of a larger vote for Wallace in working-class wards. In both Ohio and New Jersey, the Wallace vote in key metropolitan counties equalled the difference between the 1968 Humphrey vote and the 1960 Kennedy vote and prevented an HHH victory.

The Wallace "phenomenon," though not as potent as originally thought, is something the labor leaders must still live with; it will either fade with the passage of time, or be transformed into a permanent minority of union members who are determined to exercise political action independent of—and directly contrary to—their leaders.

The most important gain for the leaders, meanwhile, is the all but accomplished conquest of the Democratic party structure. Hubert Humphrey will likely remain the leader of his party for the next four years; he is fully aware of where his organizational strength came from in the past campaign and he is a man who richly rewards his friends.

With Hubert Humphrey as their patron and their power well-entrenched in the vote-rich cities of the land, the leaders of organized labor will continue politicking in earnest. At last they have a party all their own and the days between now and the next presidential showdown provide ample time to refine the organization and beat off any opposition.

Depending on labor's ensuing ideological directions, this could mean that disgruntled New Left McCarthyites in the party may be forced to start a third (or fourth) party; or, conversely, an "out-of-power" organized labor, not forced to defend a friendly Administration, may itself shift to the left (as Walter Reuther dearly wishes) and absorb the New Left activists into its ranks.

Above all, the out-of-power laborites want to get back in power, and small ideological concerns are not likely to prevent this happening. Labor now has the money, manpower and formal party structure to start this move immediately; its eyes are exclusively on the future.

Mr. Catchpole, a Washington-based free-lance writer, is a Contributing Editor to Human Events. *He is author of* How to Cope With COPE: The Political Operations of Organized Labor (*Arlington House, New Rochelle, N.Y., 1968, $6*).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Plans 'Memorable Address'

Johnson Must Submit Budget Before Leaving

By WILLARD EDWARDS

A group of White House speechwriters, under President Johnson's vigilant eye, is laboring over his valedictory to the American people.

"Our instructions are simple," one of them confided. "We are to make it more memorable than Washington's farewell address."

The task was formidable, but its difficulties fade when compared to the assignment given the budget director, Charles J. Zwick, who must prepare a second statement to be delivered to Congress by the President.

Zwick must recommend a spending program for the new President, fully conscious that it may be ignored, and explain why new income taxes and an alleged $6-billion spending cut have somehow accomplished only a $1-billion saving.

The President's final report on the state of the Union and his follow-up budget message will be transmitted to the newly elected 91st Congress between next January 3, when it convenes, and January 20, when he yields to his successor.

The ordinary citizen may wonder why an outgoing President should be required to plot the future course of the nation as he bows out.

There is, in fact, no legal requirement for him to do so. The Constitution says merely that the President "shall from time to time give Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient."

By custom, however, the President performs this duty soon after Congress convenes in January even when his days of service are numbered. None would deny him a last opportunity to expatiate on the glories of his rule and utter some words of wisdom for the benefit of the people.

Most retiring Presidents have forborne to carry out the second part of the constitutional injunction—the recommendation of "necessary and expedient" measures. In 1961, for example, President Eisenhower chose to warn the nation against the growing power and influence of the "military-industrial complex" but did not attempt to instruct President Kennedy on the foreign and domestic course he should pursue. In 1953 President Truman exercised similar restraint.

According to all reports, President Johnson will not hesitate, after duly citing the great strides the nation has taken under his guidance, to advocate a vast and ambitious legislative program for congressional approval.

President Johnson and Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler discuss the budget at a White House meeting. Incoming President Nixon will have to wrestle with the money problems left by the Democratic Administration.

All government agencies have been alerted to provide ideas for inclusion in the message. They have responded with proposed spending plans for the next decade totaling an astronomical $300 billion. All reject with indignation the suggestion by suspicious observers that such programs, invoking high expectations devoid of reality, will be designed to put an incoming President on the spot.

President Johnson would presumably prefer to omit the submission of a budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1969, but he has no choice. It must by law be transmitted during the first 15 days of the congressional session.

His and the budget director's embarrassment in framing the budget message is based upon these factors:

Congress, panicky about inflation, gave the President a temporary 10 per cent income surtax and stipulated, in addition, that spending for the current year should be cut back $6 billion—from $186 billion to $180 billion.

Despite a heralded reduction, spending will total more than $185 billion.

"We will have to explain that spending, without the cuts, would have gone to $191 billion, and thus most of the $6-billion cut was accomplished," an official said. "It's going to be hard for people to understand."

The deficit for the year will be about $6.7 billion. The budget message will stress that, without the higher income taxes and the cuts, the deficit would have been $28 billion. That frightening figure, it is hoped, will make the actual deficit seem mild and beneficial.

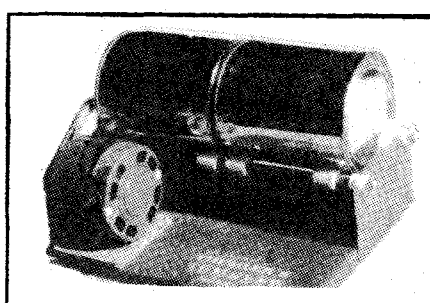
The budget for the next fiscal year, certain to exceed $190 billion, will insure another deficit of $7 to $9 billion even if the "temporary" surtax is extended beyond its present expiration date of June 30, 1969. Johnson's farewell address may not dwell upon the fact, but he will be leaving his successor a fiscal problem of agonizing proportions.

(1968, Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate)

□□□

LINDSAY IN TROUBLE—Private polls taken in New York City recently reveal that 55 per cent of the city electorate would definitely or probably vote against returning Mayor John Lindsay to office. Moreover, 42 per cent of the voters think he's been doing a "poor" job, while another 26 per cent say "fair." The major reason, according to insiders, is that Lindsay has a very weak "law and order" image with the voters.

Brandon Hall
EXCLUSIVELY INDIVIDUAL CLASSES
Complete High School Curriculum
Tutoring for All Schools and Colleges
SPECIALIZING IN HIGH I.Q.
Continuous Sessions and Enrollments
2510 Spalding Drive Grades 8-13
Dunwoody, Ga. 30043 404 • 457-2963



ROCK POLISHER

Sensational new Thumlers Tumbler polishes rocks to a fine, glistening finish. Marvelous educational hobby which leads to new, exciting discoveries and creative opportunities. Much pleasure awaits the owner. Very well made & guaranteed for one year.

Polisher as illustrated	$21.98
2 sets of abrasives and polish	$ 2.98
Pair of Tumbler liners	$ 1.00
Victor's Tumbling Manual	$ 1.98
Complete "package"	$27.94

Add $1.50 post., 5% tax in Calif.

E. L. RUSSELL
1920 Monty Court, Stockton, Calif. 95207

World's first low-cost
FLAME GUN MELTS ICE, SNOW FAST!
NEVER SHOVEL AGAIN!

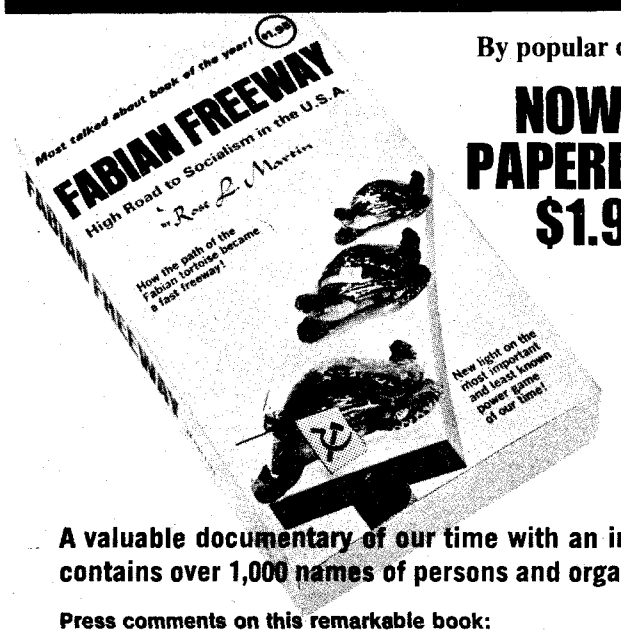
Never slip again — avoid dangerous falls — costly law suits! This quality jet-rod Flame Gun clears stairs, walks, driveways of even heaviest snow, thickest ice in seconds, frees "snowed in" cars. No heart-taxing shoveling — no bending. Easy, clean, one-hand operation from comfortable standing position. No cumbersome cords, no expensive batteries, no costly fuel. Less than 2 pts. of low-cost kerosene gives 30 minutes continuous use. Completely safe; under 5 lbs.

In summer, trims borders, destroys weeds, insect nests. Simple instructions included. **Only $29.98 ppd.**

Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or money order. *Write for FREE color catalog of unique gifts.*

HOBI INC Dept. HE-118 Lake Success, New York 11040

A Book that could change American Thinking


Most talked about book of the year!
$1.95
FABIAN FREEWAY
High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A.
Rose L. Martin
How the path of the Fabian tortoise became a fast freeway!
New light on the most important and least known power game of our time!

By popular demand—

NOW IN PAPERBACK $1.95

A valuable documentary of our time with an index that contains over 1,000 names of persons and organizations

Press comments on this remarkable book:

"Fabian Freeway, by Rose L. Martin . . . will help you understand what socialism has done to bring Britain to her knees and what it threatens to do to this land of ours."
Bill Henry, Washington columnist, *Los Angeles Times*

". . . objective and impressive . . . temperate and factual . . . well arranged and easy to read . . . should be given the thoughtful attention of everyone interested in the preservation of this nation."
The New Age Magazine, Official Organ of the Supreme Council, 33° Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction

"Reads like a vast global spy story . . . Miss Martin chronicles with an expert hand."
George S. Schuyler, *Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader*

A dynamic best-seller in hard cover, formerly costing $6.95, *Fabian Freeway,* by Rose L. Martin, has been called the most important and revealing documentary of our time.

Fabian Freeway pinpoints the master plan for converting the U.S. and Britain into Socialist countries under a world government controlled, in the end, by Communists. It names leaders in politics, education and labor who are seeking to make this plan a reality in the not-too-distant future!

"Must" reading in any year—ESPECIALLY THIS ONE!

Twin Circle Books HE-1
86 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10024

Please send me_____copies of **Fabian Freeway** at $1.95 a copy.
Also available in hard cover at $6.95

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ ZIP_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Little Man Who Took On Uncle Sam

Fired four years ago by an Army agency for criticizing 'foul-ups and waste,' Rudy Ruderer is still fighting his case

By DENNY WALSH in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Remember Louis G. (Rudy) Ruderer, the man who took on the federal establishment?

For those who haven't heard of Rudy, or who may have forgotten, he is the former civilian employe of the Army's Aviation Materiel Command (AVCOM) who was fired almost four years ago, but who has refused to give up his fight to prove he was right and the government was wrong.

Those who would like to prevail in a toe-to-toe match with bureaucracy are legion. But those who have the time, stamina, patience and money to endure such a struggle are practically nonexistent.

Rudy persists on the premise that he is right, that he is jobless and that he has little chance of obtaining employment until the stigma attendant to his dismissal has been removed.

Most people who have encountered Rudy the past four years have written him off as one who "has the mistaken impression the whole world is against him."

If Rudy has the impression, it is somewhat understandable.

In 1961 he went to AVCOM officials with what he thought to be documented evidence of "foul-ups and waste," resulting in the loss of American fighting men in Viet Nam and millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

His complaints of deficiencies, especially in the repair parts catalogues prepared at the command, fell on deaf ears, so he carried them to the congressional and even the Cabinet level.

But along the way his security clearance was suspended, a normal pay hike was withheld, two suspensions were imposed and finally, in November 1964, the dismissal notice was issued.

His appeal found its way up through Civil Service channels, being rejected by layers of reviewing authorities.

On Feb. 10, 1967, the dismissal was irrevocably affirmed by the Board of Appeals and Review, U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Meanwhile, the end of the financial line is fast approaching. The money derived from an additional loan on a near paid-off mortgage on Rudy's home at 200 Highland Place, Collinsville, Ill., is all but gone. So is the built-up equity withdrawn from his retirement fund.

His last fiscal hope is that an application for relief will be granted.

So, those who criticize Rudy for his bitterness might consider these facts.

He's been there. They haven't.

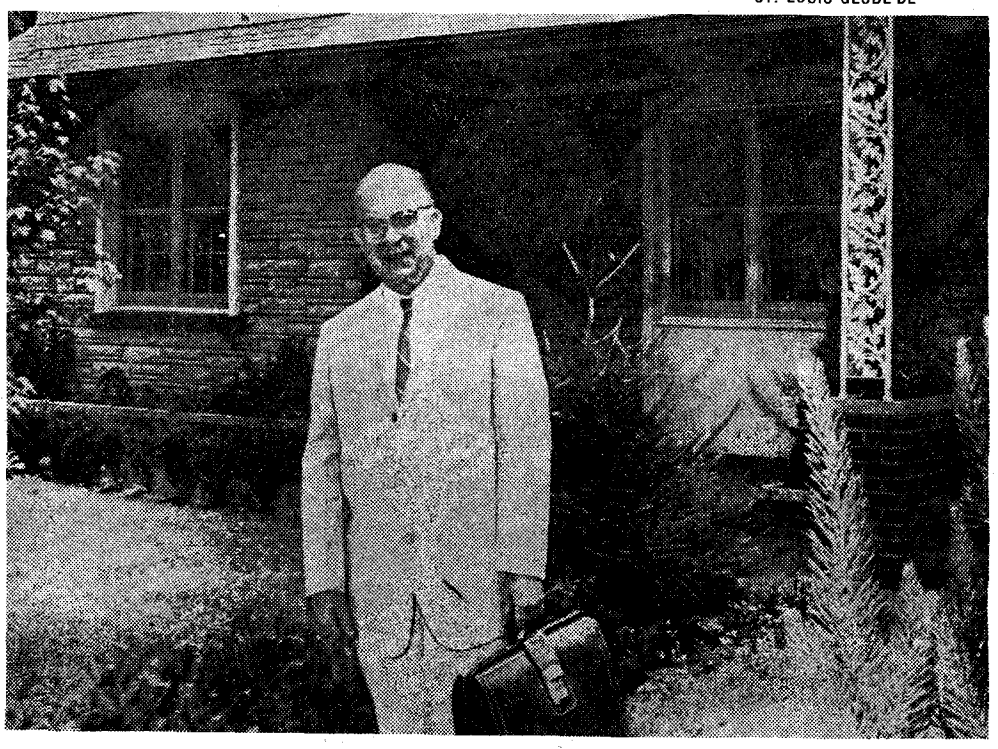
Even before the administrative reviews of his discharge had been completed, Rudy began to file individual suits against AVCOM officials who participated in his ouster.

What does a 61-year-old man with the equivalent of two years of college, who has spent his most productive years as a technical supervisor for the Army, who has no formal legal training, and who is broke, do when he wants to enter into extensive and complicated litigation?

In Rudy's case the answer was simple. He acts as his own lawyer, drawing all the necessary legal documents himself and arguing his own causes before the courts.

In an almost unprecedented action, Rudy argued nine of his cases on appeal before a three-judge panel of the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis on October 9.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DE



Louis G. (Rudy) Ruderer leaving his house in Collinsville, Ill., which he is about to lose because of growing financial troubles stemming from his running fight with the federal government.

Because he can't afford a lawyer, he argues his own case in court.

These are nine of 13 suits against AVCOM officials in their private capacity, seeking actual and punitive damages exceeding $100,000 from each official for allegedly conspiring to wrongfully discharge Rudy and for allegedly defaming him in documents circulated in the command to effect his dismissal as reprisal for his complaints to Congress.

All 13 suits were dismissed in the U.S. District Court pursuant to motions by the U.S. attorney's office, which is representing the defendants as government employes acting in line of duty.

The dismissals were based mainly on *Barr vs. Matteo*, the landmark decision of the U.S. Supreme Court holding federal government officials absolutely privileged and immune from civil damage suits against them personally for acts done and utterances made within the outer perimeter of their line of duty.

Before the appellate court Rudy argued that *Barr vs. Matteo* simply extended the immunity defined in Article II of the Constitution to executive officers below Cabinet rank under certain conditions.

"Not a single one of the issues, conditions or premises in *Barr vs. Matteo* are present in any one of the cases here," Rudy contended.

"None of the defendents could, by any stretch of imagination, be termed the head of an executive department, or even an officer of the federal government. Not a single act or utterance of any defendant could be described as the lawful duty of even a constitutional executive officer.

"Not a single one of the acts and utterances could sanely be described as done in the public interest, a prerequisite in *Barr vs. Matteo*. In fact, the acts and utterances were criminally undertaken in direct contravention of the public interests, and of statutes.

" . . . Those [lower court] orders establish as law that the government of this Republic is currently constituted of some three million executive officers merely through status as federal employes.

"The Founding Fathers never envisioned such a vast number of constitutional executive officers to rule, with sovereign immunities, over a democratic society of free men.

"This new concept cannot be allowed to stand as law favoring a separate class, with that class embodying the concept that the king can do no wrong."

Rudy also contends that the U.S. attorney's office has no business in the lawsuits because certain legal requirements for such intervention have not been satisfied.

Three other cases charging defamation and conspiracy are still pending in the district court, asking nearly $3 million damages against an impressive array of Justice Department and AVCOM officials.

In these he is seeking to proceed, as he did in those before the appellate court, as a pauper. This relieves the plaintiff of the responsibility of court costs.

An action seeking to recover his back pay has also been initiated by Rudy in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington.

Through it all, however, Rudy has never lost sight of what, to him, is the overriding question:

Was he right to start with—way back there in 1961—about the deficiencies in the command's operation?

He believes he was and events seem to have borne him out.

In a 1960 report to Congress, the General Accounting Office was critical of the command for lack of improvement in filling requisitions following installation of electronic data processing equipment in 1957.

The GAO attributed the lack of improvement to little advance study of the job and the machinery needed to handle it before the computers were installed. It also cited the failure to correct "existing basic weaknesses" in the supply system itself.

In 1963, over a year after Rudy first began to cite weaknesses in the system to AVCOM superiors, the GAO reported that the command could have saved the government an estimated $1.66 million by supplying parts it had on hand to contractors overhauling planes.

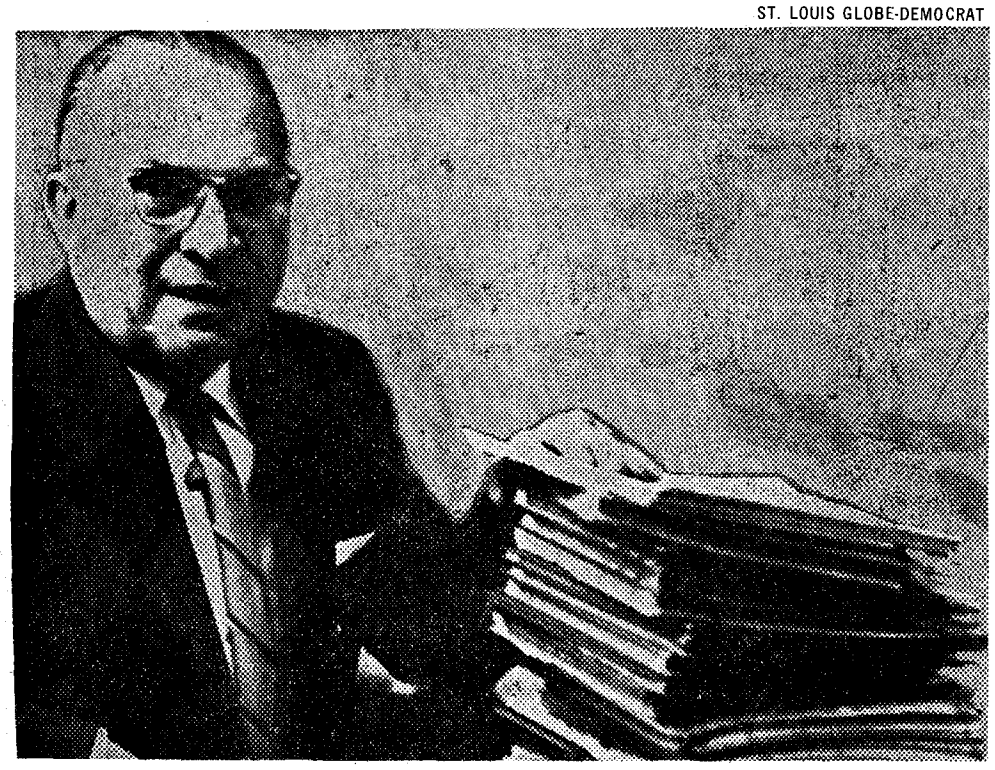
Instead, the GAO report said, the command allowed the contractors to buy many parts at a higher price.

A similar GAO report was made on the command less than a year later.

At that time, in a letter accompanying the report, the controller general had this to say:

(Continued on opposite page)

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT



Ruderer displays some of the documents he has collected for his court appearance against AVCOM.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"This finding is another example of the waste of government funds which can occur when government officials are not actively concerned with the soundness of procurement decisions made under their supervision."

Later in 1964 AVCOM was blamed by the GAO for causing drastic curtailment in an Army helicopter training program and thus making worse a shortage of helicopter pilots.

The GAO said "a lack of co-ordination among responsible officials" of the command led to long delays in providing parts for overhaul of Army helicopters.

It was also in 1964 that Rudy was notified of his discharge for "a non-co-operative attitude" and for "failure to follow standard procedures and refusal to obey instructions from superiors."

He had tried in vain to get attention for his criticisms of the computer-compiled Army parts manuals.

He had charged that there was a 20 per cent rate of error in listings for an estimated 100,000 separately listed parts for which he was responsible.

He charged that command personnel were "putting misinformation into manuals issued to aircraft maintenance personnel in Viet Nam."

The command said Rudy was correct in some of the mistakes he revealed, partially correct in others, but denied the errors affected flight safety, as charged by Rudy.

The same year the Army disclosed that eight Americans died in Viet Nam because of structural failures in helicopters.

The next year the GAO again rapped the command for wasteful buying and later blasted it for failure to insure that the necessary parts were in the supply system, causing Army aircraft worth $82 million to be grounded in 1962-64.

Late in 1965 a hearing examiner upheld many of Rudy's charges against the operation of the command.

In 1966, it was disclosed by the *Globe-Democrat* that one of the AVCOM employes who was used as an expert witness to refute Rudy's charges was later exposed as a fraud and fired.

Donald J. Cecchini, who falsely represented himself as an engineer with an impressive educational background, was able to hold down a sensitive position with AVCOM for nearly a year before he was found out.

Cecchini told the *Globe-Democrat* he was ordered by an AVCOM official to discredit Rudy because the command "was out to get him [Rudy]."

Last year Cecchini was convicted in federal court in Philadelphia for conspiracy and soliciting a bribe in return for a government contract while employed at AVCOM.

While upholding Rudy's dismissal, the commander of the Army Mobility Command, in 1966, reversed the unsatisfactory performance rating AVCOM had given Rudy prior to his firing.

Later that same year a Virginia congressman called into serious question AVCOM's buying procedure on a light observation helicopter.

In hearings before his House Armed Services subcommittee, Rep. Porter Hardy Jr., a Democrat, referred to "dubious elimination of contractors" and "alleged leaks to competitors" in connection with the letting of the contract.

It was later disclosed that a civilian engineer at AVCOM leaked confidential price information in connection with the contract, and Hardy denounced the whole matter as "sordid."

Last year AVCOM was blamed by the GAO for a $1-million foreign aid purchase of railroad locomotives which turned out to be too weak to do their job.

Last November discrepancies totalling almost $1 billion were found in comparisons of Army supply records at AVCOM and actual physical quantities at supply depots, the GAO reported.

Such loose record keeping, the GAO said, makes it difficult for the services to fill filed supply orders promptly and to buy economically.

As recently as last June AVCOM was rebuked by the GAO for failing to use competitive bidding in most of the command's vast purchases of aircraft parts.

And so the story has gone and a definite pattern developed.

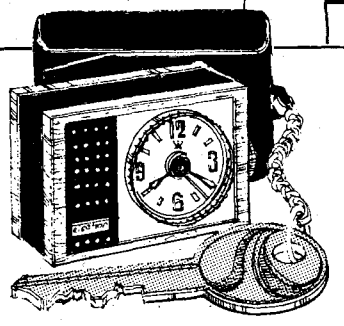
Whatever else can be said of the case of Louis G. Ruderer, it has become increasingly apparent that someone should have sat down with him seven years ago, listened to him and tried to work with him in improving the operation of AVCOM.

This would have been a wiser course than trying to hustle him off to oblivion.

That may be "Big Brother's" tried-and-true system of getting rid of "non-co-operative" persons, but Rudy won't even co-operate with that system.

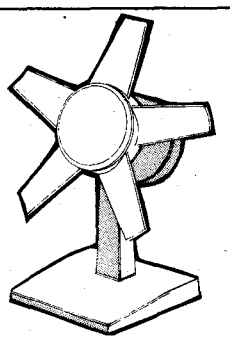
He thinks he has spotted some deficiencies in it.

haverhill's



ELECTRONIC MINI/ALARM

"World's Tiniest Alarm Clock." Featherweight 1½ ozs., size of a large postage stamp. But a stout heart beats in this "Mighty Mini": 17-jewel movement, shockproof, unbreakable mainspring, luminous dial. Set the "mad hornet" electronic alarm and never miss a flight or forget that parking meter. Tiny battery lasts one year. Black, red or green leather case with detachable key chain. (Specify color.) **$55.00**



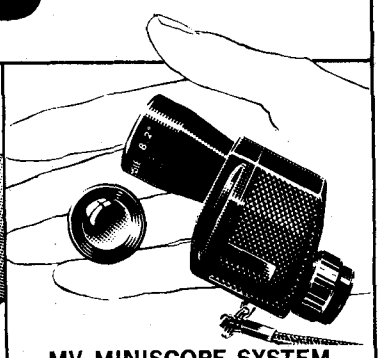
DESIGNER'S FAN

is only 7" tall (6" across the blades), but this Italian import moves an astonishing amount of air. Hi-impact plastic body. Extra soft blades can't hurt baby or pet. Use on table or wall. Noiseless motor runs continuously without heating. This fan keeps things cooled down in sunny Italy. Just think what it can do for you! **$12.95**

RIVIERA WIND-UP SHAVER

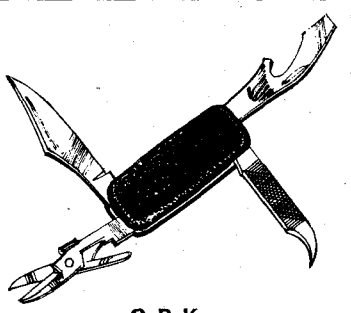
Frees you of batteries, water, electricity and other paraphernalia. Just a quick wind-up and you get a smooth, fast, comfortable shave anywhere, anytime. In vinyl case. Keep one in your glove compartment. **$18.50**

Also available: Modele Anatomique with see-thru clear plastic body so you can watch the action. **$19.95**



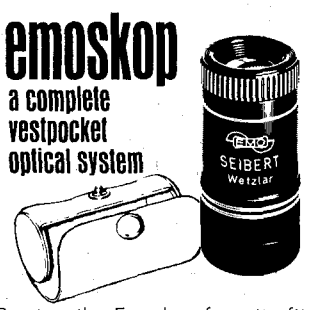
MV MINISCOPE SYSTEM

Monocular of outstanding design and performance. Fits in the palm of your hand. More powerful than most standard binoculars and field glasses. Standard objective: 8x, 24mm, 8.2°. Extra objective: 6x, 18mm, super-wide 11°. Prismatic, fully coated optics—crisp, brilliant and of complete planarity. Objectives may be used as 3x and 5x amplifier/loupes of unexcelled definition and clarity. 3¾ ozs., 3½". With zippered case and handstrap. **$16.95**

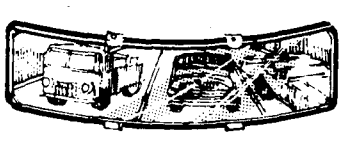


G. P. K.

Our G.P.K. (Gentleman's Pocket Knife) is only 1/8" thin, but contains in its leatherette-sheathed body: knife, manicurer, screwdriver/bottle-opener and scissors. All forged of the finest steel. Elegant enough to be at home in a tux, and useful enough for your tackle box. Arouse that Huck Finn in you and order yours today. **$4.95**

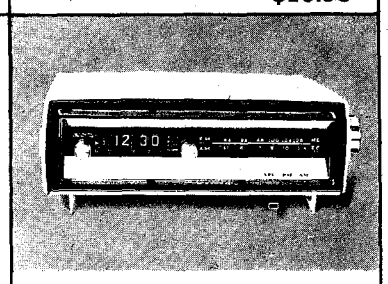


Remove the Emoskop from its fitted leather case and it's a 30x microscope. A twist of the wrist converts it into a 2.5x telescope. Another twist and you have your choice of magnifiers: 5, 10 & 15x. Perfect vestpocket companion for the exacting professional and scientist. 5 coated lenses, absolutely aplanatic and achromatic. **Modern Photography** calls the Emoskop "...only magnifier worthy of the name." 1¾" x ¾". **$14.95**



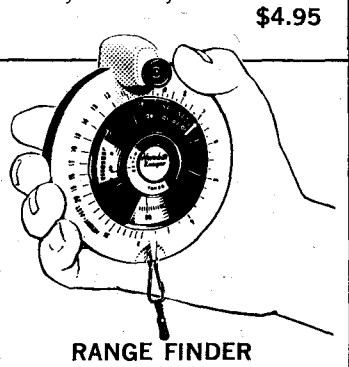
WIDE ANGLE REAR VIEW MIRROR

Fits any auto and is installed in a jiffy—without tools. Glarefree safety glass set in sturdy frame, this 10¼" x 2⅝" mirror provides distortion-free, continuous road coverage of up to 8 lanes. Avoids all those dangerous "blind spots" and lets you watch traffic right up to the passing point. Stops headlight glare, head turning and neck craning too! Important safety aid. **$6.95**



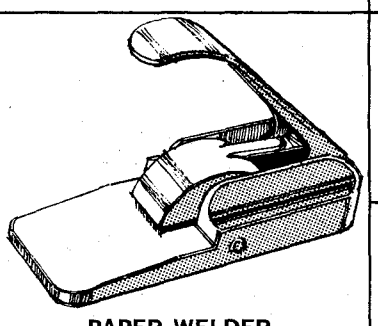
DIGITAL CLOCK/RADIO

is made to order for you if you are a perfectionist. 10-transistor AM/FM RADIO, with Automatic Frequency Control for drift-free reception. Has volume and fidelity that will amaze you. The DIGITAL CLOCK allows exact time "read-out" at a glance! The ALARM will rouse you with music or an authoritative buzz. All this talent in a slim, trim, case (10x3x6"). **$49.95**



RANGE FINDER

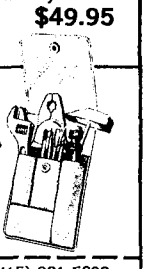
You can measure distances from just a few inches to almost as far as the eye can see, quickly and accurately with our Range Finder. Photographers use it for perfect focus, golfers to select the right club, yachtsmen to plot precise chart positions. Great for measuring rough terrain. Developed by Dr. Luis Alvarez, the inventor of Ground Approach Control System. Extremely useful and very simple to use. Reading in miles or yards. Our exclusive. **$19.50**



PAPER WELDER

Now staples and paper clips are passe. This helpful desk accessory crimps papers together neatly and crisply with a woven seam—all at the push of a lever. Never runs out or needs refills. If desired, papers can be separated without tearing. Keeps the bulk out of your file folders and can't foul copy machines. An executive essential and wonderful gift. **$13.95**

A FREE GIFT FOR YOU. If your order (exclusive of postage and sales tax) is $30. or more—our **POCKET TOOL KIT** in shirt pocket case is our gift to you.



OUR GUARANTEE: No fine print or "ifs," "ands" or "buts." Simply return any item within 10 days if you are not delighted. Parts and workmanship guaranteed 1 year.

Mail to: 584 Washington St., San Francisco, 94111 Phone: (415) 981-5688

Please send me:

Quantity	Item	Amount

HE-1116

Calif. residents add 5% tax ____

Postage and Insurance $1.00

My check for this Total is enclosed ____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ ZIP _____

☐ I am entitled to receive a FREE TOOL KIT.

A DIFFERENT INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER

EVERY FORTNIGHT!

Here's the next best thing to a trip around the world—a fascinating gift—a great way of keeping informed! One year's subscription gives you assortment of famous newspapers from all over the free world, mailed direct from its own country on date of issue, every other week throughout the year. Such papers as Borneo Bulletin, Saigon Post, Irish Times, Manchester Guardian, Baghdad News, Calcutta Statesman. Specially selected, informative issues. Invaluable for school children, exciting for entire family! 26 newspapers. *Gift card sent air mail if you wish. Only* $9.98. *Satisfaction guaranteed. Check or money order.*

READERS WORLD PRESS CLUB

Dept. HE-118, New Hyde Park, N. Y. 11040

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The University—Wayward and Wayless

By RAYMOND MOLEY

There have been many classical depictions of the lost ideal of the university. It was the place, in a busy society pursuing multitudinous purposes, where a relatively small number of mature intellects might study, do research, think and draw to themselves young learners who might succeed their elder mentors or go out into the world with an understanding of the underlying nature and meaning of its problems. Woodrow Wilson defined it 72 years ago at Princeton:

"A little world; but not perplexed, living with a singleness of purpose not found without; the home of sagacious men, debaters of the world's questions every day. . .and yet a place removed—calm science seated there, recluse, ascetic, like a nun; not knowing that the world passes, not caring, if the truth but come in answer to her prayer."

My own definition, without Wilson's eloquence, serves better. For it includes in the university's purpose the primary obligation of passing on the knowledge and wisdom of "sagacious men" to students through instruction, seeking to become like their mentors, searchers for the truth beneath the surface of affairs.

Since I terminated my relationship with Columbia University 16 years ago, I had not realized what a transformation had taken place there until I read this week what a man of high intelligence, like Wilson, had to say about the change. He is Jacques Barzun, a man who reached eminence as a professor and scholar, and who for 12 years deserted the classroom and served as dean of the faculties and provost until last year.

He prefaces what he says by noting that in 1953 the Columbia budget was $20 million. In 1966 it was $120 million. This was certainly not due to the growth of the student body. For I did a bit of checking about enrollment. And after calling four different offices in the great complex that is the modern Columbia, the registrar's office gave me the enrollment figures for 1953 and 1966. These were 17,897 in 1953 and 17,534 in 1966. These figures do not include three of the affiliated Columbia colleges: Barnard, Teachers' College and the School of Pharmacy. But they would not greatly alter the comparison.

And so the swelling, or growth, if you will, of Columbia is not due to the increase of the student body. It is because, as Barzun says:

"The American university has upheaved itself to 'catch up' and 'modernize,' words that mean: has ceased to be a sheltered spot for study only; has come into the market place and answered the cries for help uttered by government, industry and the general public; has busily pursued the enthusiasm of our utopian leaders of thought, both private patrons and big foundations; has served the country by carrying on research for national goals; has, finally, recognized social needs by undertaking to teach the quite young, the middle-aged, the disabled, the deprived, the misdirected and the maladjusted.

"Every new skill or item of knowledge developed within the academy creates a new claim by the community. It thus comes about that the school of social work aids the poor, the school of architecture redesigns the slums, the school of business advises the small tradesman, the school of dentistry runs a free clinic, the school of law gives legal aid and the undergraduate college supplies volunteers to hospitals, recreation centers and remedial schools."

Thus overly occupied by these activities outside the institutions, it has been unable to give attention to the primary function of research, thinking and teaching.

The pressure on the faculty to engage more fully in the life of the urban community, the state and the nation began long ago at Columbia and elsewhere. The "extensions" of the University of Wisconsin spread all over the state, telling farmers how to farm, helping cities to govern themselves by providing free administrative service, writing bills for ignorant state legislators and at the same time supplying recruits for actual jobs in government at all levels.

Nicholas Murray Butler stressed the obligation of the university to give "service" to the public and set a shining example by his own adventures in national and international politics.

The consequences of all these preoccupations of the university, its administrative officers and faculty members is, as Barzun points out, a flight from teaching by those best equipped and the consequent imposition upon students of untrained young instructors and assistant professors.

It is small wonder that with this preoccupation of the university with public affairs and with the boredom suffered by students denied interesting classroom instruction that the students themselves have become activists in matters of city, state and national concern. Here may well be the root of the crisis in the universities.

(Copyright 1968, Los Angeles Times)

How Industry Plans More 'Cool Summers'

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

We have spent the fall writing about politics, which, in the world of the atom bomb, is not a topic to be slighted. But the great tides that move a nation keep flowing no matter who runs for office or who is elected. The solution for the problems of the ghetto and of "race" does not necessarily depend on Washington, D.C.—and it is interesting to know that during the weeks when Nixon, Humphrey and Wallace were clobbering each other on the issue of the slums, things were happening in our central cities that promise to have an extra-political validity all on their own.

It was a "cool summer" followed by a "cool October" in many a slum that had erupted so fearsomely back in 1967. The black South Side of Chicago, home of the controversial Blackstone Rangers, behaved in exemplary fashion while the white Yippies were raising hell along downtown Michigan Avenue during Democratic convention week.

Mayor John Lindsay ran into his troubles with the striking New York teachers over the question of educational self-determination for the Negro-Puerto Rican Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district of Brooklyn, but the Negro, in New York, remained quiet on bread-and-butter issues.

Dr. Thomas Matthew, the prophet of Negro self-help, got dissident CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) leader "Sonny" Carson interested in running a clothing factory in Brooklyn; Floyd McKissick, on leave from CORE, was turning his energies to founding a Negro economic holding company called F.B. McKissick Enterprises, Inc., designed to support "Black Power" business ventures.

The question, full of portent for the next U.S. President, is whether the non-political trickles that were flowing while the campaign rhetoric sizzled will combine to form a strong and placid mainstream. U.S. business, it should be noted, has all along been trying mightily to channel some of the trickles into a sizable river. The other day in Detroit the Ford Motor Co. hired its 5,000th worker from among so-called hard-core applicants. And in New York City, where white-collar clerical opportunities are more plentiful than blue-collar work, a determined drive to recruit bank tellers, secretaries, receptionists and personnel employes has been taking hold.

One of the more heartening New York City examples is that of the Chase Manhattan Bank's Job Opportunities in Business (JOB) program for hiring high school drop-outs. The Chase has been giving drop-outs an extensive six-week training cycle in reading, language skills and computation, and it has been moving the more promising "graduates" of its courses into permanent jobs. It expects to train more than 1,000 of the hard-core unemployed over a three-year span.

The New York Life Insurance Co., which is the tenth largest company in the U.S. in terms of capital resources, has been right up there with the Chase Bank in its attack on the problem of matching black and Puerto Rican jobseekers with white-collar opportunities. As the composition of the New York City school population has changed (the city schools are now 40 per cent Negro), New York Life has adapted its recruiting policies to conform with the situation. Forty-six per cent of its new employes hired this year are coming from the Negro and Puerto Rican communities. Eighteen per cent of the total home office white collar staff now consists of Negroes and Puerto Ricans—which is three times what it was in 1963.

The important thing to note about the New York Life program is that it is working. This year the company is taking on 90 recruits from "hard core" unemployment ranks. It expects to keep a number of them despite the fact that some of the recruits had never seen an alarm clock before they were hired. Three Negroes have just been raised to company officer-level positions; four have made the grade with the personnel staff, and three New York Life Negro insurance salesmen have become the first of their race to make the magic circle of the so-called Million Dollar Round Table.

The New York Life program can be matched in other metropolitan companies which require white-collar help in large numbers. The Chemical Bank, Equitable Life, A.T.&T., Consolidated Edison and the Port of New York Authority are all in line with the Chase Bank and New York Life. It is this sort of thing, happening outside of politics and affecting the pattern of employment elsewhere in the nation, that promises to make it easier for our new Administration in Washington.

(Copyright 1968, King Features Synd.)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

SHOP BY MAIL

Now available for immediate sale: **Human Events Bound Volume** for the years 1953 ($25), 1960, 1961, 1962, 1965 ($20 per year) and "**The Best of Human Events 1955-1961**" ($20). Only one copy of each Bound Volume available, so order now. Private owner will ship immediately, postage collect. Write: Elizabeth Zutt, 1101 S. E. Riverside Drive, Evansville, Indiana 47713.

Beautiful cocktail and coffee tables made of hatchcovers from scrapped "Liberty" ships. Has rugged Early American appearance. For brochure write: The Loft, 3065 Douglas Road S.W., Miami, Florida 33133

BOOKS

A Plea for Sanity in the Public Colleges and Universities. A shocking expose of inept management, corruption and anarchy in higher education by conservative educator Dr. John W. Gilbaugh. A reading must for every taxpayer. Paper, 64 pp., $1.15 ppd., Modern Education Publishers, P.O. Box 651, San Jose, Calif. 95106

PERSONALS

Permanent Life Insurance As Much As 60% Less. For example, at age 35 a $25,000 Permanent Whole Life Policy can be put into effect for monthly payments of $17.54, although the gross annual premium is $573.75. For further details send name, address and age to: Geneles & Associates, 1909 W. Howard St., Chicago, Ill. 60626

Four "Will" Forms and booklet by Lawyer, plus Guide to Wills. $1. (Guaranteed). National Forms, Box 48313-HE, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048

U.S. Troops in Viet Nam eager for your support: letters, encouragement, Christmas greetings. Stamped, addressed envelope brings "how to" information. Hurry organizations! Christmas programs under way. Vietnam Mail Call, Dept. HE-IN, P. O. Box 3104, Columbus, Ga. 31903. Freedom lovers, please pick up ad.

RECORDS

Folk Music Fans, are you tired of songs that promote liberalism? If so, you will enjoy Victor Wolfe's recording of "**The Ballad of John Birch,**" and "2-4-6-8, We Don't Want a Welfare State." Send $1 to Franklin Records, Box 23145, Columbus, Ohio.

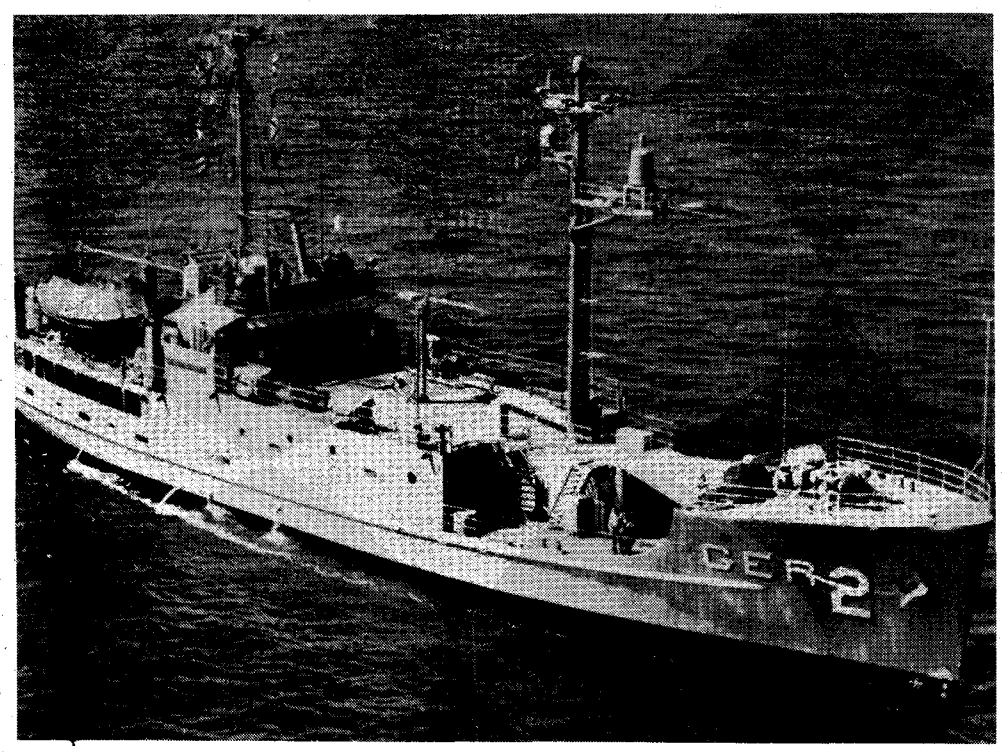
EMPLOYMENT

Very conservative political organization working with young people desires a **receptionist-typist**. Must locate in D.C. and be willing to work long hours. Must type 55 w.p.m. Some college preferred. Fellow employees are all in their 20s. Send complete resume including picture and salary requirement to Human Events, Box 187.

MISCELLANEOUS

Earn Political "Pin" Money. Send for Human Events' Local Representative's Kit and sell subscriptions to friends and associates. No cost or obligation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The USS Pueblo (above) is not the only U.S. ship in Red hands. Cambodia seized a Navy landing craft that apparently strayed into that country and has yet to release the ship or its 11 men.

Outlook for Rescuing Crew Of 'Mini-Pueblo' Looks Bleak

By JOHN D. LOFTON JR.

With all the talk and editorial reminders as to how many days it has been since the North Koreans seized the USS *Pueblo*, most people have undoubtedly forgotten that it has now been over 100 days since Cambodia seized a "mini-Pueblo" with 11 Americans aboard.

On July 17 of this year, Cambodia seized the LCU 1577, a utility landing craft, after it entered Cambodian waters on the Mekong River. The craft was on a routine resupply mission to American installations in the Mekong Delta and, according to the U.S. State Department, "evidently missed a turn and continued up the river into Cambodia."

As soon as our government learned of the incident it transmitted a message to the Cambodian government expressing regrets for the intrusion and asked for the return of the vessel and crew. This message was delivered on July 18.

The Cambodian reply, dated July 22, expressed doubts about the reasons for the intrusion and stated that the crew would be subjected to the provisions of Cambodian law.

Again on August 1, the United States supplied further information on the inadvertent intrusion of the vessel and again asked release of the craft and crew.

The Cambodian government responded to this message on August 12, asserting that the intrusion, regardless of the reason, was a violation of Cambodian sovereignty. It went on to suggest that the LCU and its men would be released if the United States recognized responsibility and paid compensation at the rate of one bulldozer apiece, for the deaths of 14 Cambodians in an alleged border incident on June 29. The State Department, in a message delivered August 30, informed the Cambodian government that the alleged incident which resulted in the deaths of 14 Cambodians in no way involved U.S. forces and that no basis was seen for the attempt to link this matter with that of the LCU seizure.

The United States further pointed out that it is the consistent practice of states to release vessels or aircraft which stray, or are diverted, into their territorial waters or airspace. Release of the crew and vessel was again requested.

On October 19, the Cambodian government replied and simply reiterated its position.

While the State Department maintains that the Cambodian government has begun preliminary judicial procedures, which under the French-based legal system should determine whether or not there is any basis for prosecution of the crew, internal broadcasts within Cambodia indicate that the fate of the crew has already been decided by the pudgy dictator of that country, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

In a local broadcast at a religious ceremony in Battambang Province on October 29, Sihanouk said:

"Dear Citizens: I must inform you that three American representatives of the Columbia Broadcasting System have arrived in Cambodia to ask me about our policy of neutrality toward East and West. . . .Concerning the LCU and its crew captured by our naval forces, the CBS representatives asked me what should be done to obtain release of these U.S. prisoners. I replied that if the United States agrees to recognize the Khmer frontiers within their present limits, I will release these prisoners immediately. But if the United States did not fulfill this condition, I would keep them in a Khmer prison for life."

As Sihanouk knows, however, the State Department has said that we have no intention of getting involved in the Khmer matter, a territorial dispute between Cambodia and South Viet Nam over islands in the Gulf of Siam.

Thus it would seem that any trials held in Cambodia over the seized LCU-1577 will be strictly for propaganda purposes, the fate of the crew already having been decided by Sihanouk. Once again it appears Uncle Sam will stand diplomatically by while more American citizens rot in Oriental prisons.

Mowrer's Book a 'Must'

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Overnight, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, at age 22, went from his gay, carefree life as a student and embryonic writer-philosopher to the job of covering World War I as an apprentice. He served first in the newspaper's Paris office during his elder brother's trips to the scene of action, then went on to the action himself.

In the ensuing years, Edgar Ansel Mowrer was present to report virtually every major event of our time in Europe. He was a war correspondent from the Marne with the French and the Belgians in 1914 to the Italian front in the autumn of 1918. He covered the American-organized relief program directed by Herbert Hoover, which saved starving Belgium. He was in the Italian retreat from Caporetto. He traded sharp opinions with *Il Duce* and earned Mussolini's anger by his strong, accurate reporting. He saw the birth of the League of Nations—and its demise. He covered the Spanish Civil War and World War II. And he ventured into the Far East, to China, when she was resisting the Japanese invaders alone.

Mowrer lived in France for 12 years, in Italy for almost nine, in Berlin through the "golden '20s" and into the nightmare period of the rise of Hitler and nazism. He learned the language of every country to which he was assigned for any time, and became fluent in French, Italian and German: essential equipment for an American correspondent abroad.

During his service abroad Mowrer wrote many books and in all of them he warned his fellow Americans first of the dangers of nazism and fascism, then of communism. Like so many prophets he was too far ahead of his time. His sensitive, perceptive mind, and his friendship with men of arts and letters, as well as politicians, showed him the shape and direction of unfolding events.

He won the Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for his report from Germany; and his book, *Germany Puts the Clock Back*, provoked Hitler's wrath and forced him to leave Germany. Some of his books and articles were rejected by editors who lacked the courage to trust his insight and experience. It was because he was "right too soon" that his word was so often ignored.

Now, after seven years of compiling his records, reviewing events in the light of hindsight, Mowrer has written a major new private memoir, *Triumph and Turmoil: A Personal History of Our Times* (Webright and Talle, Inc.). This one book alone would be sufficient to educate the deprived youth of today. They know next to nothing about World Wars I and II, or even Korea and the Cold War, which are closer to them in time. History for them starts with John F. Kennedy and Viet Nam. Names like Foch, Ludendorff, Lloyd George; like Mussolini, Neville Chamberlain, Churchill, Goering, Goebbels, MacArthur, evoke raised eyebrows and perhaps even a "who's he?"

Seldom is one taken so fully and intimately into the presence of so many of the great names of modern history as in this immensely satisfying book. Mowrer knew them all.

(Copyright 1968, King Features Synd.)

□□□

DOWN TO ONE MODEL—"With mixed feelings we read about the government's decision to cut back its printing of five dollar bills to one model. The Treasury says this is being done for reasons of economy (Hear, hear!) Cessation of printing of the five-spot that says "United States Note,' the Associated Press speculates, will result immediately in citizens squirreling them away as collector items. Maybe some will. But what *we're* going to do is go right on exchanging them for a sack of groceries which can be carried comfortably between thumb and forefinger."—From the Birmingham *News*

SILVER why the price doubled and will double again . . .

Protect yourself against inflation-devaluation

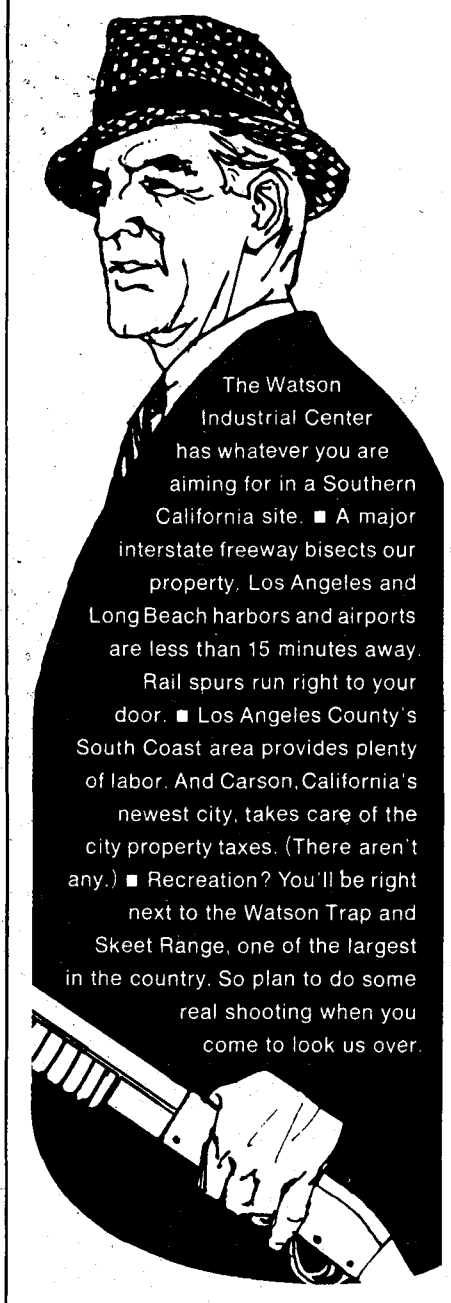
Read: "ECONOMICS OF SILVER"

Introductory offer $1.00 per copy

Economic Research Counselors

P.O. Box 368, San Diego, Calif. 92112

Watson gives you the whole shooting match


The Watson Industrial Center has whatever you are aiming for in a Southern California site. ■ A major interstate freeway bisects our property. Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors and airports are less than 15 minutes away. Rail spurs run right to your door. ■ Los Angeles County's South Coast area provides plenty of labor. And Carson, California's newest city, takes care of the city property taxes. (There aren't any.) ■ Recreation? You'll be right next to the Watson Trap and Skeet Range, one of the largest in the country. So plan to do some real shooting when you come to look us over.

Ask for a complete package of information including a detailed freeway map.

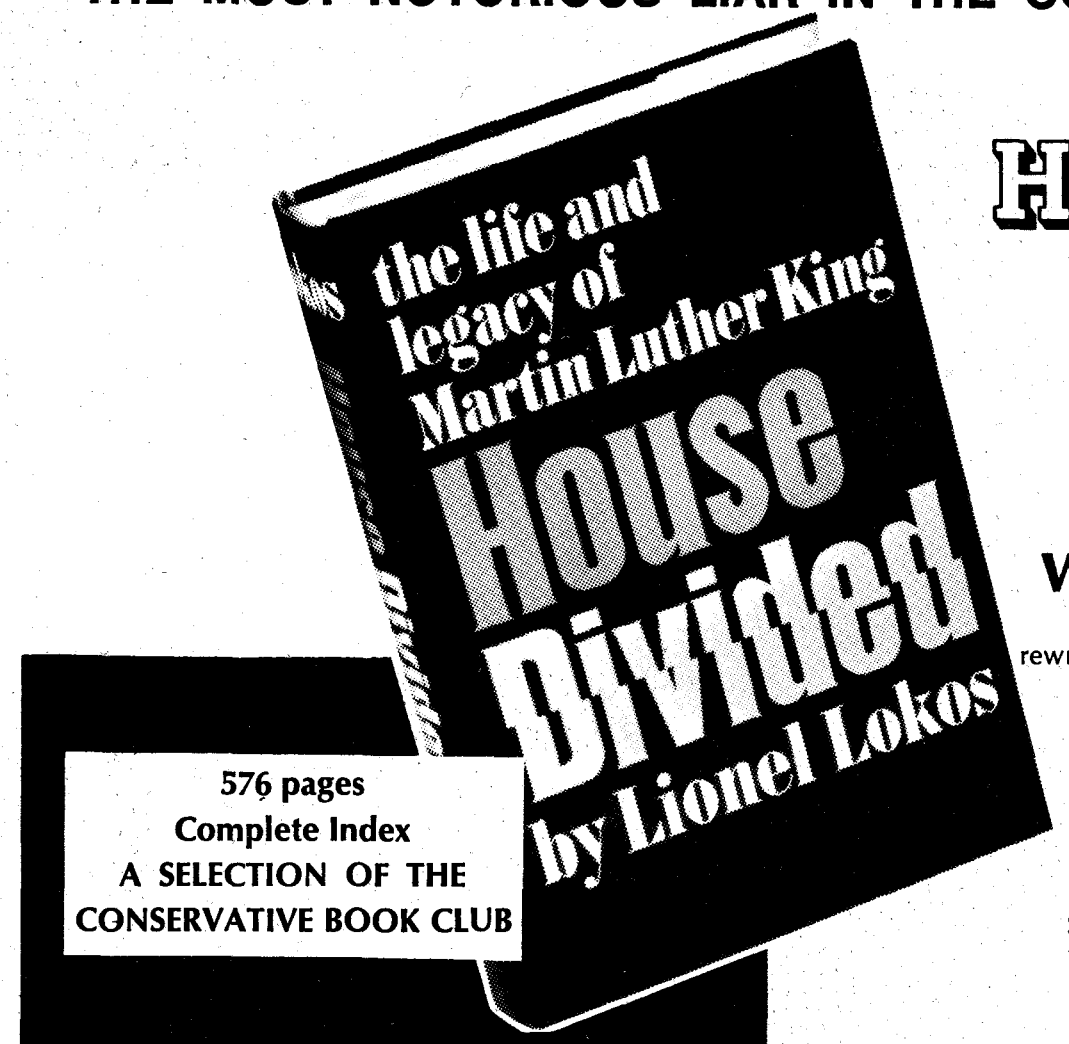
WATSON

LAND COMPANY

Executive Offices
3424 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90005
Phone: (213) 385-6391

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

J. EDGAR HOOVER (a man not given to hysteria) CALLED MARTIN LUTHER KING "THE MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR IN THE COUNTRY." WHY?



576 pages
Complete Index
A SELECTION OF THE CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB

Documented History in this Comprehensive, Eye-Opening Volume:

- The double standard employed by Martin Luther King, who justified his own disobedience to the law in the most moralistic terms, yet cried out for law enforcement when his adversaries used the same tactic.
- *Nixon attends the King funeral. His reception.*
- The author examines King's doctrine of non-violence, finds in it the very seeds of the violence that predictably followed each new King campaign.
- Tragic dilemma for millions of Negro moderates.
- The special danger to minorities in Martin Luther King's philosophy, as explained by Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker.
- Governor Agnew gives stern lecture to Negro community leaders. "Moderates" walk out.
- Selma march produces nothing for local Negroes, but saves SCLC from probable bankruptcy. The joy of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy: "We're going to have our first million-dollar year."
- Friendly biographer admits that King sent aides "to Birmingham to secretly recruit workers and to lay the groundwork for a crisis" because he needed a political victory.
- Chicago swelters as King leads 3-mile march on City Hall . . . in an air-cooled car.
- Embarrassing statistics for civil-righters: Lowest percentage of job-skilled Negroes to be found anywhere in the nation is in Brooklyn, in a state bristling with fair-employment laws. (Negro employment in building trades runs as high as 40% in Southern cities.)
- Analyses of King's theory of "nonviolence" by *leading psychiatrists and attorneys.*

"After the assassination much was said about the legacy he left his country. Some called it a legacy of love. Some called it a legacy of peace. For myself, I am perfectly willing to grant his brilliance, his basic sincerity, his charismatic effect upon perhaps hundreds of thousands of Americans — and still regretfully conclude that primarily Martin Luther King left his country a legacy of lawlessness."

— Lionel Lokos

HOUSE DIVIDED:
The Life and Legacy of MARTIN LUTHER KING

by Lionel Lokos

WE SHARE THE HORROR felt by every decent American at the violence that cut down Martin Luther King. But the tragedy is only compounded when history is rewritten to make the victim a martyr; even, blasphemously, a latter-day Christ. And that is what we are getting from the dozens of "assassination books" now tumbling off the presses: propaganda posing as history.

There is an even greater danger if we turn away from the truth. Because in the truth about Martin Luther King we can discover where our nation has taken the wrong turns; why race is being pitted against race; and how to right those wrong turns. *Despite the tragedy of April 4, Birmingham remains Birmingham,* Selma remains Selma, history remains history, facts remain facts. That is why we salute a brave journalist, and are proud to bring you his book on Dr. King . . . a book that disdains to rewrite history.

This is no quickie biography, rushed to the printer to cash in on the emotional shock of the assassination. Lionel Lokos, author of *Hysteria 1964: The Fear Campaign Against Barry Goldwater,* spent nearly two years researching and writing this book. After the assassination he went back to his typewriter to add the climactic chapter, "A Bullet in Memphis."

The scope of this bold book is much broader than the life of one man. This is the *story of a decade of discontent: the Montgomery bus boycott which launched Dr. King;* Birmingham and Selma; several campaigns the civil-rights movement would like to forget, with the author's illuminating analysis of why certain communities were *not* overcome by King's "loving confrontations." Here too are careful accounts of the rise of Black Power, and Stokely Carmichael's sudden prominence; of riots in Los Angeles, Newark, Detroit and hundreds of other American communities; of King's attempts to merge the civil-rights and anti-Vietnam-war movements; of his political love affair with Ho Chi Minh; of the *guerrilla warfare that is raking our cities.*

Risk-Free Examination

Though clearly no idolator of Dr. King, Lionel Lokos is no racist either. He writes not in a spirit of hatred, or even anger, but rather in sorrow at the tragedy that has fallen upon this nation because of false counsel.

HOUSE DIVIDED is a responsible book that dares to swim against the tide. Send for a copy on risk-free examination. If not well pleased, you may return it within 30 days of delivery, and receive a refund in full plus *extra cash* to cover return postage. Mail coupon with $6.95 to your bookseller or: Arlington House, Publishers, 81 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. 10801.

To your bookseller or

How to get this book FREE

Would you prefer us to send you this book free? You can get a free copy by joining Arlington House's affiliated company, the Conservative Book Club. Your only obligation as a member is to accept 3 books from among the 40 to be offered by the Club over the next 15 months, after which you may resign at any time. Membership entitles you to a free subscription to the monthly Club Bulletin, plus the opportunity to buy any Club book at 20% to 75% off retail price plus shipping. If you accept the monthly selection, no need to do anything. It is shipped automatically and the Club charges your account. If you don't want the monthly selection, you merely let the Club know on the handy form always provided. If you prefer this plan, please check the appropriate box in coupon and mail today.

ARLINGTON HOUSE
81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Gentlemen: Please send, postpaid, HOUSE DIVIDED by Lionel Lokos. My payment of $6.95 is enclosed. If not pleased, I may return book within 30 days for full refund plus extra cash to cover my return postage. HE **244**

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City/Zone*_____ *State*_____

☐ **Send HOUSE DIVIDED FREE and enroll me in the Conservative Book Club. I agree to buy 3 Club Selections in the next 15 months at 20% to 75% discounts plus shipping.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED